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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION
NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXVI.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

No. 6.



FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

FASHIONS
OF THE DAY:

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS:
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Birds That Fish for Their Owners.

HERE are a great many ways of catching fish, but it is to the Chinese that we must give the credit for the most peculiar scheme ever devised. On most of the rivers there is a great deal of fishing, with live birds. That is the birds do the fishing and the owners of the birds reap the harvest. At most of the smaller sea coast towns also the fishing is carried on by use of these birds, which are called cormorants. While the seas about and around China are supposed to teem with fish, such is not the case. China is more than overcrowded, and the natives are very fond of fish, dried or otherwise. Naturally, the fish are becoming scarcer every year, and as a last resort the Chinaman has cutely taken the cormorant into his confidence and employ. While this mode of catching fish is not new to the Chinese, it is to the Americans. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have fished with these birds ever since any one has known anything about China.

The Chinese government taxes fishermen who use more than ten birds, but in spite of that the average owned by each fisherman runs up to twenty, and statistics gathered by the government, and which have recently been made public, show that there are now no less than 42,000 men using them. The cormorant is very much like the American fish hawk, and on an average measures about five feet from tip to tip of the wings, although the bird only weighs about seven or eight pounds. The birds are very carefully trained, being bred in captivity for the purpose of becoming fishers, and when about half-grown are taken in the boats on fishing expeditions and allowed to watch the performances of the older birds for several weeks. When first permitted to dive, they are secured by a light, strong cord fastened round the ankle to prevent escape, and a wooden ring is tied round the neck to keep the greedy and hungry youngster from swallowing the fish he has caught. Both string and ring soon become unnecessary, however, for the bird quickly learns that it must not eat, and that it must return to the boat, and when these ideas are clearly impressed on the cormorantine brain the Chinaman's assistant becomes extremely valuable. The bird is an expert diver, can remain under water for several minutes at a time, and, being as quick as a fish in its movements, it seldom fails of success when dispatched on its errand.

The fishers sit on a small perch provided for them in the boat. On beginning business for the day, the fisherman kneels to the idol in the bow of his boat, lights a joss stick, picks up the first bird, and, with a prayer for its success, places it in the water. It immediately dives out of sight, and the celestial lights his pipe and waits for its reappearance. A moment or two later it comes to the surface of the water, a hundred yards distant, with a fish in its bill, looks round for the boat, towards which it swims with its booty. It is received on board, the fish placed in a barrel of water, the bird is petted, rewarded with a small piece of fish, and No. 2 is dispatched. Thus the fishing goes on all day, the birds eagerly anticipating their turn for business, and apparently taking great interest in the sport. If a bird fails to procure a fish his master shouts at him a volley of Chinese oaths and signals for him to dive again, and if after a second effort the bird is still unsuccessful, he is angrily pulled into the boat, roundly cuffed for his failure, and thrown down in the bottom of the craft in disgrace. However, the birds are seldom unsuccessful, and, after the day's catch has been made the cormorants are permitted to fish for themselves. They are not, however, allowed to eat in their own way what they catch; to do so would undo the careful work of training. The fish are taken from them, laid on a board and chopped to pieces, while the eager feathered gluttons watch the operation with glittering eyes. The board is passed along in front of the perch, while the fishers help themselves, each gobbling what he can lay hold of.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

How Old is Niagara.

THE Niagara river, which had first been a straight joining Lake Erie to the Ontario Gulf, gradually became a wide, shallow, rapid stream, and then, as the waters of the lower lakes subsided, its bed narrowed and its fall increased to 420 feet. But the river was soon greatly enlarged. The land was rising to the north of Ontario as well, and ultimately the outlet from Lake Huron to the Ottawa valley was blocked, and the surplus water of the three great lakes flowed by their present course to Lake Erie, and thence to the Niagara river. With the continued rise of the land, especially toward the east of Ontario, the water level rose until it attained its present elevation, and the fall of the river between the two lakes was reduced to the present 360 feet. Can dates be assigned to these events? The first estimate of the age of the Niagara river was given by Ellicott over a century ago

Face Beauty

Fret, worry, and cosmetics won't make it.

Good temper and good soap won't make it either, but oh, how they'll help.

You make your good temper.

We make the soap—Wool Soap—purity's toilet necessity for all good people.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, drop us a postal giving his name and address, and we'll send you a cake free.

Swift and Company, Makers, Chicago

The only soap that won't shrink woolsens.

at 55,400 years; Blakewell, in 1830, gave 12,000; Lyell's estimate of 35,000 was accepted for many years after 1841, but recent writers, using the mean rates of recession during forty-eight years as determined by surveys, make the value 9,000 years. Dr. Spencer has made a new and careful computation of the age of Niagara river and falls. He shows that the recent estimates have not taken into account the various changes that have occurred in the fall and volume of the river. His calculations result in a value nearly that of Lyell's.

Dr. Spencer believes the Niagara River was formed 32,000 years ago, and that 1,000 years later the falls were in existence. For 17,200 years their height was about 200 feet; thereafter the water fell 420 feet. Seven thousand eight hundred years ago the drainage of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron first flowed through the Niagara gorge, and 3,000 years ago the waters rose in Lake Ontario until the level reached that of to-day. The falls, then, are 31,000 years old. This estimate, calculated from the rate of erosion, is confirmed by another made from the terrestrial movements. Two deductions may be given—one as to the past, the other concerning the future. The lakes came into existence after the glacial epoch, and Niagara after the lakes, and calculations based on the mean rate of rise of the beaches in the earlier period of the lakes' history show that the close of the ice age may safely be placed at 50,000 years ago. As to the future: With the present rate of calculated terrestrial uplift in the Niagara district, and the rate of recession of the falls continued, or even doubled, before the cataract shall have reached the Devonian escarpment at Buffalo, that limestone barrier shall have been raised so high as to turn the waters of the upper lakes into the Mississippi drainage by way of Chicago. An elevation of 60 feet at the outlet of Lake Erie would bring the rocky floor of the channel as high as the Chicago divide, and an elevation of 70 feet would completely divert the drainage. This would require 5,000 to 6,000 years at the estimated rate of terrestrial elevation.

—*Knowledge*.

In Siam, debtors who are three months in arrears, can be seized by their creditors and made to work out their debt. Should the debtor evade his obligations by running away, his wife or his children may be held in slavery until the debt is paid off.

If other people did not make so many mistakes we should all be saved a great deal of unnecessary trouble.



FEBRUARY 1899.

5354 LADIES' WAIST 15¢
5350 LADIES' SKIRT 15¢



LADIES' BLUE CLOTH COSTUME
TRIMMED WITH FUR

The McCall Company.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK CITY.

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No. 6.

For Evening Wear.

TRULY, it is now an interminable task to make a fashionable evening gown, with its ruchings, which have to be hemmed and pleated and put on row upon row, its separate foundation, also flounced and ruched. Many ruches have small bouillonnées or minute ruchings edging the pleating, others are dotted with single blossoms, big sequins, pearl beads, or chenille spots, all this meaning extra labor for the seamstress.

Very charming and girlish are dance gowns of point d'esprit net, made with very deep flounces and close-fitting hips, both the flounce and upper portion almost covered with rows of inch-wide satin ribbon in the same color. A cream-white gown is exquisite in this style, the full bodice also encircled with rows of ribbon, and frills edged with narrower ribbon trimming the low neck and very small sleeves.

Fichu arrangements will be very fashionable, the frills spotted with chenille or ruched at the edge, arranged to outline the neck and cross the front to the left side. Handsome gowns of silk velvet or brocade are worn very décolletée, with passementerie outlining the opening, and the neck veiled only by folds of tulle or chiffon. The fichu is usually supplemented by a frilled sash to correspond, and this is a very dressy fashion in which to finish a black or white gown, and color may be introduced in the lines of bébé ribbon which outline the frills.

Chenille embroidery is the latest mode, and nets covered with sprays or running patterns are quite new, and sequin robes

and flounces are also intermixed with chenille. "True-lovers' knots in lace, jet, or silken passementerie are sold in all sizes for appliqué on evening gowns, and for finishing the bodice in front, and for the shoulders. Knots in this fashion are made of velvet, cut in strips, and wound upon wire, a rich contrasting color having a handsome effect.

These wired "true-lovers' knots are also used for the hair, with osprey, tiny plumes, or aigrettes of small flowers. These upright arrangements are placed at the back and side of the small hair-knot or a little jewelled coronet or a narrow comb is placed in front of the hair coil, or a jewelled Empire comb worn at the back.

All gloves go well over the elbow, and plain suède is still la mode, despite the fanciful ruchings and armlets of lace. The fashion of wearing a high band of velvet or a folded or shirred stock of chiffon or tulle is again revived, and many who have handsome necklets of pearls, corals, garnets, or amethysts are mounting these on flat velvet bands. Some of the handsomer of the jewelled and medallion buttons formerly worn on Louis Seize coats are now used as studs on velvet neckbands, and when well contrasted or harmonized with the gown, these are very



TWO LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL.

FIG. 1.—Bonnet for a little girl of five years. It is made of shirred blue velvet and handsomely trimmed with ribbon loops and tiny blue and white ostrich tips around the edge. Muff of white Angora. FIG. 2.—Black velvet picture hat for a child of eight years. The brim is faced with shirred pink silk. Two ostrich plumes, shading from pink to cerise, stand erect in front. They are held in place by a graceful bow of fancy pink and black ribbon.

effective and most becoming to the complexion.

A very pretty low-necked bodice for a young wearer, whether married or single, is made entirely in puffs—four rows between shoulder and waist. The puffings reach all round front and back. A lace insertion or jewelled braid separates one puff from the other. The sleeves are made in like manner—that is, they form four puffs from shoulder to elbow, with insertion or braid between.



NOWADAYS this worthy saint is of very little account, his day passes almost unnoticed, or is only brought to mind by rows of gaily colored and often grotesque valentines in the shops, or by a series of moss grown jokes in the comic papers—but there was a time when this festival was very widely observed. All the poets, from Chaucer to those of the present day, have made more or less use of the tradition (once so prevalent) of the birds choosing their mates on this day, and from this has sprung many superstitions concerning lovers. Some of these are described in a quaint, old series of essays written in 1754, one of which was that if a girl got five bay-leaves on the night before St. Valentine's Day, and pinned them to her pillow—one at each corner, and one in the middle—and then happened to dream of her lover, it was a sure sign that they would be married before the year was out. Another was that if one wished to see one's lover in a dream, all that was to be done was, on St. Valentine's Eve, to take a hard-boiled egg, remove the yolk, and fill up the space with salt. This was to be eaten in bed, shell and all, without speaking or drinking.

There was also a custom much practised on St. Valentine's Day of writing the names of lovers on pieces of paper, which afterwards were rolled in clay, and then dropped into a bowl of water, and the first to appear on top of the water was to be the person's valentine.

Another idea connected with the day was that the first unmarried person of the opposite sex one met on St. Valentine's Day, while walking abroad, was a future husband or wife. The true ceremony of the day, however, was the drawing of a kind of lottery. An equal number of maids and bachelors met together, and wrote their names upon separate billets, which were afterwards rolled up and drawn for by lot—the maids taking, the men's, and vice versa, so that each man and each maid lighted upon one of the opposite sex, who was called his or her valentine, as the case might be. By this means, each had two valentines, but in nearly every case the man stuck faster to the valentine which had fallen to his lot than to the one to whom he had fallen.

Fortune having thus divided the company into couples, the valentines gave balls and entertainments to their lady-loves, and wore their billets on their bosoms, or on their arms for several days, and this playful sport often ended in love and marriage.

In the diary of Pepys is an account of this custom, as kept in Charles II.'s time.

Married and unmarried people were at this date chosen as valentines, and a present was invariably and necessarily given by the chosen party.

The origin of these peculiar observances of St. Valentine's Day is a subject of some obscurity. According to one authority, the Saint himself, who was a priest of Rome, martyred in the third century, had nothing to do with the matter, beyond the accident of his day being used for these ceremonies, and it is supposed to have originated from the observances peculiar to carnival

times which occurred during the reign of Claudius.

On these occasions it was the custom for a number of knights to visit the different Courts of Europe, where they entertained the ladies of the Court with pageantry and tournament, after which each lady selected a knight, who engaged to serve her for a whole year, and to perform whatever she chose to command.

One of the first and never failing consequences of such an engagement was a command to employ his Muse in the celebration and praise of his mistress.

Another theory of the origin of these customs is given by Menage, in his "Etymological Dictionary." He accounts for the term "Valentine" by saying that Madame Royal, daughter of Henry IV. of France, having built a palace near Turin, called it "The Valentine," in honor of the Saint, who was then held in high esteem. At the first entertainment she gave in it, she was pleased to order that the ladies should receive their lovers for the year by lottery, reserving to herself alone the privilege of being allowed to choose her partner free of chance. At the numerous balls the Princess gave during the year it was decided that each lady should receive a nosegay from her lover, and that at every tournament the knight's trappings for his horse should be furnished by his allotted mistress, with this proviso—that the prize obtained should be hers. "This custom," says Menage, "occasioned the parties to be called 'valentines.'"

Charles Lamb thus apostrophizes Saint Valentine in char-



"AWAKENING LOVE."

From a painting by L. Perrault.

acteristic fashion: "Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! Great is thy name in the rubric, thou venerable arch flamer of Hymen! Immortal Go-Between! Who and what manner of person art thou? Like unto thee assuredly there is no mitred father in the calendar."

The garrulous Mr. Pepys in his famous Diary, has this entry concerning St. Valentine's Day, 1667: "This morning came up to my wife's bedside—I being up dressing myself—little Will Mercer to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by myself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds, but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines."

"APOLLO has peeped through the shutter,
And awakened the witty and fair.
The boarding school belle's in a flutter,
The two penny post's in despair;
The breath of the morning is flinging
A magic on blossom, on spray,
The cockneys and sparrows are singing
In chorus on Valentine's Day."

Arranging the Hair in the Very Latest Style.

Two New Coiffures.

EVERY lady likes to feel that her hair is well and becomingly arranged in some method that at least approaches the prevailing style. Now some women, apparently seem to suppose, if I may judge from the queries which each mail brings me, that only one sort of coiffure is sanctioned by Dame Fashion. Never was there a greater mistake. Different faces require different arrangements of the hair and two or three dissimilar styles are nearly always the mode in one season.

This month I have had illustrated for this page the most popular designs both for "high" and "low" coiffures, so that all types of faces may be suited. The shape of this coiffure is very becoming when not exaggerated. It should be in the Pompadour style, waved off the face, and full and broad. The back hair is taken straight up in a loose,

fluffy and wavy state. The chignon is not large, and is arranged on the top of head, standing up in the form of loops.

Our accompanying sketches are from a head dressed after the following manner. First of all divide the hair around the head, after this the outer part should be waved with a curling iron or one of the patent wavers.

The centre portion is then combed up high on top of the head, and fastened with a

piece of soft silk corset lace; when this is done a Pompadour roll is placed in position to give fulness to the sides and front. The hair is then combed over this, and tied with the rest on the top of the head. Do not draw the hair too tightly, but allow it to remain in a wavy and *negligé* state. The long tail of hair is then divided into two parts, and if the lady has not sufficient of her own a 24-inch switch can be introduced at this period. It should be tied to the lady's own hair, and divided with it so that they blend thoroughly together. This done, take one part and coil round; then, as is shown in sketch Fig. 2, form a loop, which is pinned firmly to the head, as our illustration indicates. A second

loop is formed and passes through the former, bringing the second branch loosely around the loops (see Fig. 3). Combs of various shapes are worn, but the one given here is the favorite shape, and in addition to being an ornament is of great support to the dressing. Slight curls are worn on the temples, and the forehead left free with the hair nicely waved back, the shape of the head being left rather broad in front, as in sketch. Fig. 1, gives a profile showing the shape the dressing should assume when finished.

A low coiffure forms a pretty change from the high modes so long in vogue and is therefore greatly appreciated by most ladies. There is no doubt for general wear, and especially for out of doors, nothing looks nicer under a hat or bonnet than the hair dressed low. It is especially becoming to girls with long necks, and for evening wear adds greatly to the general effect of a stylish appearance. The following illustrations,

(Figs. 4, 5, 6,) show how a pretty coiffure can be arranged without difficulty.

First of all tie the hair at the back of the head, after having separated the front portion of the sides and the top. The front portion is to be first waved.

The next thing to be done is to frizz the hair of the front and sides with a comb to make it stand up and give fulness; to do which, comb the under part of the hair towards the roots, which will make it appear thicker when rolled back. Instead of frizzing the hair, some ladies prefer to use one of the new Pompadour frames, which are made to the shape of the head, and then comb the waved hair over it. The head will then assume the correct size and shape and resist any pressure from the hat.

If it is necessary to eke out one's own tresses by a switch, it may be added at this stage. Divide the back hair now into four strands and then slightly curl the points, either by putting them into papers and pinching them with the warm irons; or, if preferred, by curling them over night. Then take one of the four pieces and frizz a little inside, to give it the fulness required; form it into a long coil, then turn it round into a loop, which is placed upright at the back of the head and pin in position.

The second piece is treated in the same way, but secured in the downward direction, as Fig. 5 shows. This done, the side pieces are arranged in similar loops and placed either side of the former. The points of these are brought up and arranged in two broken curls falling one each side of the top loop, as in Fig. 6.

For evening wear a portion of the curly hair is kept until the last, and its tips brought loosely through the bottom loop and dressed so as to fall gracefully on the back of the neck. When finished, the general effect should resemble Fig. 4.

The fringe is slightly curled on the forehead. The back part is waved to fall in a backward direction, and combed with the remainder of the hair.

For evening a dainty aigrette and rosette of satin ribbon with standing ends is worn in the hair as shown in the illustration. The color chosen may be any light shade matching the tint of the gown, or both aigrette and bow may be black. Many ladies prefer this as being more *chic*. Black is especially becoming in fair hair as it brings up its bright tints wonderfully.

Now, before I close let me add one thing lest it should be neglected by my readers and the effect of

their new coiffures spoiled. In both these styles the hair is worn rather loose on the sides and top of the head, but there is no suspicion of untidiness, this would be fatal to the appearance of the coiffures. Each lock is carefully fastened in position and holds its proper place firmly. The coiffure is held in position by plenty of bone or tortoise-shell hair pins.

Neatness is one of the first rules of beauty, but by insisting on the hair being neat, I do not mean that it must be what some people call "slicked back" and strained away from the face. Let it be as loose and fluffy as possible, but let there be no stray hairs, and no appearance of requiring but the touch of the finger to tumble the whole arrangement down the back in a frowzy and untidy mass.

Mlle. Adele.



FIG. 1.—A FASHIONABLE HIGH COIFFURE.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 4.—A POPULAR MODEL.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

The Latest New York Fashions.



FEBRUARY will bring many changes in the fashions. Instead of modifying, the modes seem to become more and more exaggerated every day. Fulness is gradually disappearing from almost everything save the bottoms of the new shirts which hang in attractive outstanding curves, and to accentuate this, all the new petticoats have very full flounces at the bottom in rows of from three to five.

Unless under-turning pleats are used

at the back of the new skirts there is absolutely no fulness at all and the closing is fastened by a row of cloth covered buttons and loops of tiny silk cord. Another great novelty in skirts, which I do not think will become very popular, is made with one wide circular flounce at the bottom and has its back fulness shorn down into what is practically a very wide shaped band buttoned down the back to the flounce. Not all figures can stand this extreme severity.

There is a rage for buttons of all sizes. Tiny metal and silk-crochet buttons are employed for such purposes as the above, or to decorate the box-pleat down the back of a skirt. For this last is a feature. A plain skirt with box-pleat back, trimmed with buttons (from the waist to the lower edge of the pleat) is a favorite novelty. The bigger, richer buttons are wanted for tailor bodices and for coats—especially Directoire coats.

In bodices our greatest novelty is the under waistcoat. We will suppose a belted bodice open from neck to waist on a full front of white silk. Inside the fronts of the bodice are placed two waistcoat fronts slightly open in front. If the material of the dress were a rich brown, the fronts would be of vivid yellow velvet, with a row of buttons on one side and cord loops or buttonholes on the other. This false waistcoat always forms a contrast to the bodice and does not quite meet in front, but just shows the white line of blouse bodice, gives color and style to an otherwise plain dress.

Everything is flounced; everything is more or less rounded off. A corner is becoming a rarity. The sloping off of the corners in capes and coats is rather overdone, perhaps, because in many cases the slope is so sharp that the warm velvet or cloth wrap is cut away from the very parts of the human frame which most need due protection. It is the smarter models which are so exaggerated.

Fur is more worn than ever, and furs were never more

mixed, for Persian lamb is trimmed with collar and cuffs of sable; sealskin with chinchilla; astrachan with ermine, etc.

In furs, mink and sable lead in the general favor, with broad tail, a species of fine silky astrachan, and stonemarten close second.

The new muffs are a good size, neither very large nor very small. Persian lamb and chinchilla are still classed among the favorite furs for more expensive garments.

Opossum, rabbitskin and beaver, with black or white thibet, are cheaper furs, which are much in demand for trimmings for cloaks and jackets, and particularly for evening cloaks. White thibet is used largely for evening wraps or for children's cloaks.

Capes are still extremely popular. Slight changes in cut

are noticeable. The capes are somewhat longer, particularly those to be worn by older women, and are generally cut with flounce and flaring collar, all in one piece. The back is held down by an inner waistband.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Coat, 5364—Skirt, 5350.

A very rich and attractive toilette is shown in the illustration. For our model which is intended for calling, afternoon receptions, etc., a heavily corded woolen of a deep purple shade was chosen for the skirt, while the smart jacket is of black velvet trimmed with Persian lamb and lined with pale lavender and pink shaded taffeta. The jacket is cut with tight-fitting, slightly double-breasted fronts fastening just below the neck with three smoked pearl buttons. A high military collar finishes the neck. The back of the garment fits the figure closely, is cut with the usual seams and has its fulness below the waist line arranged in ordinary coat fashion. The bottom of the jacket is rounded out in the centre front in the very latest style. The skirt which completes this smart suit is absolutely the latest style. Another view shown on page 240.

No. 5364.—Ladies' Coat (with Standing and Turn Down Collar), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Silk lining required, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; fur trimming represented, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards; buttons, 3. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5350.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (fitting closely over hips, and to have opening in back or front), requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet represented, 1 yard; fur trimming, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 6. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Coat, 5364—Skirt, 5350

A SMART VISITING GOWN.

For description see opposite column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5353

A SIMPLE AND STYLISH SUIT.

MISSES' COSTUME.—Green and white novelty goods was the pretty material used for our model, but serge, broadcloth, covert, poplin, Venetian, Henrietta, cashmere or almost any desired fabric may be substituted if preferred. The simple, yet very becoming little bodice, is cut with a full front, blousing slightly at the waist line and gathered at the top beneath a square yoke of turquoise blue satin entirely covered with all-over lace. Two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon border this yoke, which is edged with a lace frill which also forms a trimming for the shaped epaulettes of black velvet that are placed at the tops of the well-cut sleeves. Stylish cuffs of the same material finish the bottom of the sleeves. A plain high band collar of blue satin, covered with lace, is worn about the neck. The back of the bodice shows a yoke piece similar to the front. The closing is formed invisibly in the centre. The three-piece skirt displays a smart gored front. It fits closely over the hips and has a gathered back. In our model the only trimming consists of three bands of velvet ribbon placed just above the hem, but the garment lends itself to any style of decoration desired. A narrow belt of the material, trimmed with a band of velvet, is worn about the waist. Gray blue Venetian cloth with yoke and epaulettes of corduroy is another material suggestion.

No. 5353.—Misses' Dress, requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 8 yards; silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; all-over lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; lace edging, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards; velvet, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; velvet ribbon, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

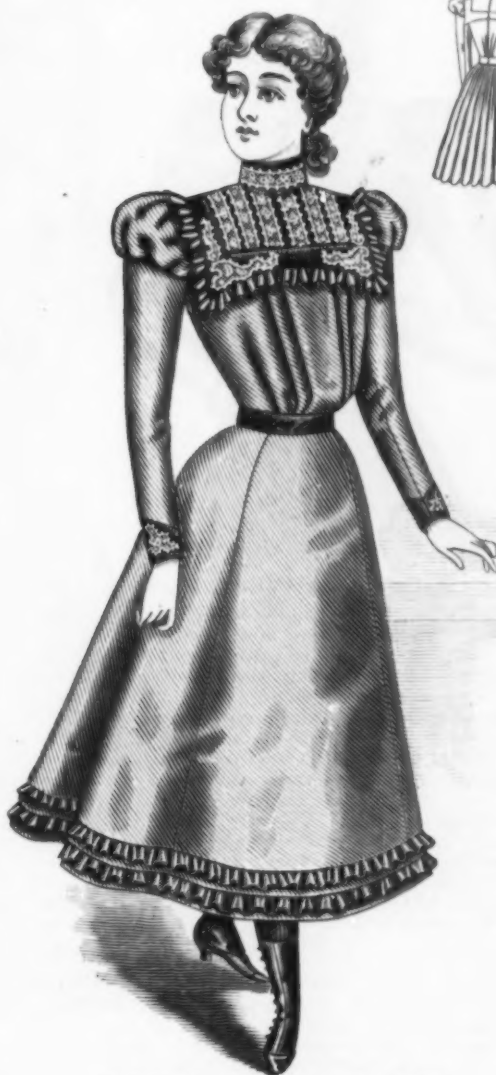
Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

A VERY BECOMING FROCK.

MISSES' COSTUME.—Most suitable and becoming to a young girl's face and figure is the design shown in our illustration. Very bright and pretty were the materials chosen for our model. Red is popular this winter, so we selected bright scarlet poplin to be made up by this pattern. It is toned down and given an added touch of style by trimmings of black velvet, satin ribbon, lace insertion and appliques. The dainty bodice has a square yoke of velvet, below which its front fullness is laid in a broad double-box pleat that blouses gracefully at the waist line. A particularly well shaped bertha of velvet, cut in sharp points on each side of the front and rounded up in the centre, forms a handsome trimming for the yoke. A full ruffle of the satin ribbon and white lace appliques in each corner make dressy garnitures for the bertha. A band collar of velvet, adorned with a strip of the same insertion that stripes the yoke, completes the neck. The back, where the closing is made, has a square yoke piece of velvet faced over the lining. Below this yoke the dress material fits the shoulders smoothly and has its slight fullness pleated into the waist line. The sleeves are cut with small puffs at the tops and are trimmed at the wrists by pointed cuffs of velvet. The modish skirt displays a gored front and gathered back. Another view of this design is shown on the colored plate opposite page 230.

No. 5363.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards; ornaments, 6; velvet, 1 yard; ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pieces. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cts; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5363

Amusing Superstitions About Clothes.



IF, when you are dressing, you happen to put on any garment inside out, you must continue to wear it in its reversed position till it is time to put it off—till you dress for dinner (my friends the village Aunties say "till you clean yourself") or till you go to bed. This is especially essential in the case of your stockings. The putting on of your garment inside out will bring you great store of good luck, and woe be to you if you attempt to set it right, for in doing so you will "change the luck," and all will be undone.

If you do not yourself observe the mistake, and it is pointed out to you by someone else, then the luck will take a most amazing form; it will be rare indeed. At the same time it will be of no manner of use to put any of your clothes on wrongly on purpose. Pray attend to this, for it is most important. It is a proceeding which savors of greed and arrogance, and may be fraught with disaster in consequence.

Now, if a girl's petticoats are longer than her frock, it is always a sure sign that her father loves her better than her mother does—and I am sure you will admit that there is something in that. You may not look at it from the precise point of view of the village Auntie, but there is a great deal in it all the same.

I am assured that a mother should never give away her cradle or all the baby's clothes she possesses, unless she thinks her family too small for comfort; for as surely as she does so, another baby will make its appearance in the home circle. It is well, after all, to know these things.

Never put on a widow's bonnet, for if you do you will surely become a widow yourself, and what greater misfortune could befall! What hare-brained creature was it who said that for the perfect happiness of women they should be born widows? No, never try on a widow's bonnet, or you will be utterly undone.

Never put your boots or shoes on the table, for if you do, it will bring you misfortune. I have inquired whether putting your feet on the mantelpiece is just as disastrous, but can get no information on the subject, although I should say the prohibition applied equally. Also, at night, never put your boots and shoes side by side with the toes "turned out." This is supposed to bring very bad luck and to be tempting fate.

A. L. LEWIS.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5355

LADIES' WAIST.—Bodices made up by this design will be found very useful and smart to wear with skirts of silk, satin or heavy cloth, or they can be used with skirts of the same material. A rich blue figured silk with a conventional design of old rose was chosen for our model. The pattern is cut with a deep yoke of the old rose satin, covered with a handsome design of all-over lace. The fronts of the silk cross slightly from right to left. At the bottom of the yoke they are cut in graceful scallops, trimmed with passementerie and edged with tiny ruffles of satin ribbon. The back displays a yoke piece of the lace and has its fulness pleated into the waist line. The sleeves fit the arms closely and have the proper amount of fulness at the tops. A shaped bertha of velvet borders the yoke in the back and forms epaulettes over the shoulders. A narrow velvet belt, fastened by a jeweled buckle is worn about the waist. Both plain and fancy silks, satins, besides velvet, velveteen, corduroy or broadcloth, venetian, covert or almost any desired woollen would be suitable for this pattern.

No. 5355.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; all-over lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; velvet, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; insertion, 4 yards; ruching, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buckle, 1. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5354

LADIES' WAIST.—Cloth, velvet and silk were artistically combined to make this novel and pretty bodice, another view of which is shown on the colored plate opposite the title-page. Cadet blue cheviot, velvet of a darker shade, and pink taffeta are the materials portrayed in our illustration. The front of the bodice is made with a full vest of the silk, gathered into the neck and waist line. A triple bolero jacket of cloth and velvet forms the sides and most of the back. It is seamed on the shoulders and under the arms and in the centre back it is slashed away in a sharp V to display a plain tight-fitting back portion of the cloth. Black and white lace edges each part of this jacket. The sleeves are tight-fitting and trimmed at the tops by shaped epaulettes, edged to correspond with the bolero. The wrists are plainly completed. A stock collar of pleated silk, adorned with a modish bow in the back, completes the neck. A narrow belt of the cloth is worn about the waist. This pattern is especially adapted to all sorts of combinations of cloth, velvet, corduroy, silk etc.

No. 5354.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; silk, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards; velvet represented, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards; black lace edging, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards; white lace edging, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



Fashion Hints from Paris.

FUR will be extremely fashionable this winter, narrow trimmings adorn coats and gowns, tails are conspicuous in millinery, while entire capes and coats of fur are prominent styles in the mantle department. Fur and feathers, tucks and cordings, with lace appliques, and lace and sequin robes may be indeed considered of the utmost importance in the world of dress.

Buckles, buttons, and hat pins show the rage for crystal, and tiny buttons, well faceted and arranged, on evening blouses and bodices are delightfully smart and uncommon. Small buckles of paste or crystal are liberally used on gowns to fasten rows or straps of velvet ribbon, or to fasten bows, rosettes, and folds. Sequins are as popular as of yore, but chenille is now intermixed, and black chenille combined with black and steel sequins figures on the handsomer type of robe, which has only to be mounted at the waist to wear over a silk slip.

Lace gowns with deep flounces are also sold in this almost complete form, and there are dainty little robes of piece lace, with deep flounces, edged and headed by ruchings, which any amateur can mount on a silk or satin skirt. The fichu and sash *en suite*, both elaborately trimmed with flounces and bébé ribbon, is invaluable with black or white gowns, and quickly enhances the effect of a plainly-made evening dress.

Mantles for evening wear are exceedingly elaborate, but the long, sloping cape, which gradually becomes quite short in front, is undoubtedly the favorite, and in broché silk, lined with quilted satin, and profusely adorned with frills of lace and glittering passementerie or fur, forms a really handsome garment. The long, regal coat, with small collet and fronts of fur, is always fashionable, and this is necessarily one of the items where large sleeves still prevail, otherwise the evening or ball gown would suffer.

Chenille fringes are used both on day and evening cloaks, but they are extremely costly, and the newest passementerie has a groundwork of chiffon, on which silk embroidery, sequins, beads, and jewels are deftly intermixed with the most artistic effect. These trimmings have curved, scalloped, and generally irregular edges, which are far more effective than straight ones, and there are bodice pieces of the same type, which are

most handsome on chiffon, net, or tulle.

Ruches are quite the fashion, and these are shown in all widths from the tiny one of chiffon to the two-inch width in grenadine or gauze, edged with bébé ribbon. Lace motifs are now shown at most reasonable prices, but the Empire or true-lovers' knot is most generally used by modistes, or very handsome designs are obtained by mixing floral garlands and the Empire knots. These garlands, both in black and cream, are sold in continuous lengths by the yard, each garland distinct.

Young girls are considered in the new evening materials, but quite the prettiest of these new textures is a thin silky woollen closely covered with small satin spots, which give quite a rich effect. Silk crepe with a satin scroll is extremely rich, and yet inexpensive, and there are crepons and crepe cloth which cost still less, and make up very daintily, and are produced in all the newest evening shades.

Narrow lace insertions of the Chantilly and blonde type are used to form a lattice work on skirts and bodices, and narrow ribbons are still used for frills and ruchings, or in the bébé width to run in net in closely-set rows. Gauze and fancy ribbons are also used to cover dresses of net or gauze, the skirt, either flounced or plain, almost hidden with circular rows, and the bodice finished in the same manner.

Velveteen is now much used for evening skirts, tea jackets, coat-shaped bodices to day gowns, and for children's wear, and the newest makes are so thin, and the pile so short and closely set, that the effect is that of a silk velvet. Just now plaid velvet is largely employed in woolen gowns, and plaid silk is used in this fashion, and for blouses, linings, and complete gowns.

ELISE DE MARSY.

LADIES' COSTUME.

No. 5371.

Navy blue cheviot was the material chosen for this *chic* toilette. The stylish bodice is cut with a plain vest of the material, closing in the centre under braid ornaments. On either side of this the fronts are turned over in handsomely shaped revers heavily faced with velvet and striped with black mohair braid. A rolling collar of the velvet finishes the neck in the back, while a plain band collar of the material is placed inside of this. The back of the bodice is cut in one piece and has its fulness laid in a shaped box-pleat from just below the shoulders to the waist line. The skirt has five gores, its back fulness is arranged in under-turning box-pleats.

No. 5371.—Ladies' Costume (with Five-Gored Skirt), requires for medium size, 8½ yards material 22 inches wide, 6¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 8½ yards; velvet represented, ¾ yard; wide braid, 3¾ yards; narrow braid, 8 yards; medium braid, 3¾ yards; ornaments, 11. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5371

A BEAUTIFUL WINTER GOWN.

For description see opposite column.



Social Failings.

Shyness and Its Cure.

THERE are so many forms in which shyness is shown that it is often very difficult to know whether a person is suffering from it or not, and it arises also from various causes. Sometimes it is constitutional. Again it is caused by inexperience, and the want of self-confidence that comes from knowing little or nothing of the ways and customs of society, and sometimes it is caused from self-consciousness, and is simply vanity under another name, and in a different guise. The manner in which shyness shows itself differs greatly in different people. Some shy people are quiet and retiring in manner, and shrink from the society of their fellow-creatures in a way that is painful both to themselves and their neighbors. Others, again, are nervous and restless, in a constant state of fuss and fidget, while some show it by being brusque in manner and short and even sharp in speech. This last is a much more common form of the malady than people imagine, and many a man and woman has gained for himself or herself the unenviable reputation of being rude, abrupt, and disagreeable, when all the time they were trying to appear at ease, and from their shyness overrated the part they attempted to play. When shyness is constitutional, it is perhaps impossible to conquer it entirely, but it can be kept in check and overcome to a great extent, for this phase of the malady shows itself very early in life, as quite young children are not, as a rule, unless it is constitutional with them, in the least bit shy. Indeed, it is the perfect fearlessness of little children, their frank gaze, and innocent trust that makes them so sweet and lovable, but unfortunately they can be made shy, for it is no uncommon thing to see children grow timid and shy in their intercourse with others, and the reason of this is that they become self-conscious and in consequence develop that particular form of shyness that arises from overmuch wondering what "people will think" of themselves and their doings. It may sound harsh to say that the shyness of many people is caused by their conceit, but it is a fact all the same. They are always thinking of themselves, wondering if they are making a good impression, or looking their best. They imagine that everyone is remarking them, and if not quite certain of their surroundings, they get hot and nervous, flurried,

awkward, and uncomfortable. If they would only think less of themselves, they would be far happier, and also far pleasanter companions. The general idea is that a quiet, shy person must have a gentle and yielding disposition, but this is a great mistake, for generally, if not always, they have hidden away under this quiet exterior a tenacity of purpose that borders, if it does not reach, obstinacy. It is not that they have strong wills so much as a sort of dogged resistance, that enables them not only to achieve any purpose on which they may be bent, but also to say and do things that astonish all who see and hear them. Shyness is painful, both to see and feel, and therefore it is the duty of everyone, a duty we all owe to one another, to try and overcome it as much as possible. It is a great mistake for people to withdraw from all intercourse with their fellow-creatures,

for contact with others teaches mutual lessons of courtesy and good manners. Mothers have only themselves to blame if their children develop when grown up that excessive shyness which is so painful for everyone to suffer from and to come into contact with, for children, even when constitutionally shy, can be trained to overcome it, so that they can take their place in society without showing any of that excessive shyness which spoils their pleasure and makes them feel both awkward and uncomfortable.

LADIES' TEA GOWN OR WRAPPER.

No. 5360.

Turquoise blue cashmere with garnitures of golden brown satin and all-over lace was used for our model, but almost any desired fabric can be substituted if preferred. The full front is pleated into the neck and shoulder seams and trimmed with a double boleros of lace-covered satin edged with pleated ruffles of ribbon. The sides of the wrapper are fitted, but in the back the fulness is gathered into the neck and falls unconfined to the feet. It may be cut either round length or with a short train. The sleeves have a bell shaped cuff effect and are trimmed at the tops with shaped epaulettes. Velvet ribbon forms the collar and the ties that confine the front fulness at the waist line. This wrapper would also be very pretty made of red China silk or cashmere, with jacket fronts of black velvet edged with fancy gilt passementerie. The ties should be of black velvet ribbon and the collar of the same material, but flannel, fine serge, poplin, Henrietta, taffeta, etc., can be substituted if desired.

No. 5360.—Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper (with Slight Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, 14 yards material 22 inches wide, 8½ yards 36 inches wide, or 5½ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required for body, 2 yards; velvet, ½ yard; all-over lace, ½ yard; velvet ribbon for ruching, 3¼ yards; velvet ribbon for sash, 4 yards; lace edging, 1½ yards; narrow velvet ribbon, ½ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5360

A LOVELY WRAPPER.

For description see opposite column.

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY 1899.

5363 MISSES' COSTUME 15¢

5352 GIRLS' DRESS 15¢

5359 CHILDS' DRESS 15¢



CHILDS' PINK SILK DRESS.
GIRLS' PLAID DRESS WITH VELVET TRIMMINGS.



MISSES' RED CLOTH COSTUME.

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What Men Say About Us.



ALL women like compliments, however much they may pretend the contrary. As a rule, I am afraid, we are much too apt to demand these sweet sayings as a right, and to grow vastly indignant if any man ventures to criticize us or our doings even in the mildest way. A little judicious blame, sensibly accepted and acted upon, is the best possible discipline even for the "dearest and sweetest girl in the world." An overdue indulgence in the sugar plums of speech will upset one's mental equilibrium as quickly as a diet composed chiefly of bonbons would ruin the digestion. So this month I am going to relate to you, not the nice things men say about us in our hearing, but the more critical and sometimes, be it confessed, disagreeable remarks they make behind our backs. Not long ago a popular English magazine invited its male readers to give their opinions on the moral shortcomings of women. As the subject was impersonal—you never can get a man to tell you what he really thinks about any girl of his acquaintance—the answers received were many and various, some evidently dictated by a spirit of fairness, while others were as certainly inspired by an overweening sense of superiority.

Those Britons accused the society girl of vanity, insincerity, gush, and—strangest of all—of too great a desire to please. One clever observer wrote:

"If vanity could be eradicated from the average woman; if vanity were not part of her nature; if vanity did not disfigure her lovely form, woman would be almost perfect. Why! Because man wants to usurp all the vanity for himself."

The opinion of the married men seemed to be almost unanimous. They decided on "nagging" as the most provoking attribute of femininity, although a certain subscriber, perhaps by reason of his sad experience, declared for "indecision." He said:

"A woman who cannot decide for herself, worries herself and everyone about her. Her husband is the principal sufferer; on him (selfish being) falls the hard duty of thinking for two."

Pretty Miss Isabel Irving, who for the past two years has been "leading lady" in John Drew's Company, has the place of honor on our cover this month.



A Few Simple Rules and Exercises for Promoting Health and Strength.

Continued from the January Number.

HAVING given careful attention to the simple, but practical exercises that were given last month, we will next proceed to try an exercise intended to give flexibility to the spine and upper portion of the back. "Extend the arms until the hands are brought on a level with the shoulders. Hold the arms and shoulders upon a straight line and keeping the arms directly opposite each other, as if actually held in position by a long pole passed across the back of the neck and held at the ends by the thumbs (this plan may be followed if desired), swing the arms and shoulders in unison, first in one direction and then in the other until the line of the arms, at the extreme tension of the swing is as nearly as possible at right angles with the first position. Swing in this way at the rate of about twenty movements to the minute until the muscles of the shoulders and back feel tired. * * * If the arms do not swing the shoulders with them, the exercise will have little value."

To strengthen the neck—and a proper development of the neck will prevent many a headache that arises from no other cause than muscular fatigue, try the following: Stand with the back against a wall. Now, be careful not to move any part of the back away from the wall, but move the head forward and back several times, keeping the face in the same vertical line as it is when the back of the head touches the wall. Then swing the head from side to side without altering in the slightest the vertical line of the head. Don't roll the head. This will be found difficult at first, but after a little practice one readily learns to swing the head several inches without altering the vertical line.

The next exercise is "great fun," as the children say, and it is, also, of benefit in making one's muscles elastic and the body supple. Stand erect with the hands at the sides. Now swing the arms backwards until they are about a foot and a half from the vertical line of the body, then relax the leg muscles, bend the knees and almost literally sit upon the heels. As the body descends, swing forward the hands, to the same relative position in front of the body that a second ago they occupied back of it. The natural elasticity of the muscles will tend to send the body upward again after it has dropped upon the heels and the movement may be repeated according to one's strength, from three or four to a dozen times. The body above the hips must be kept perfectly upright during this exercise and the back straight.

Now let me give you another exercise for strengthening the legs, hips, and chest: "Place one foot before the other as in stepping, rise on the toes (or properly speaking the ball of the foot), and springing slightly transpose the relative positions of the feet so that by a regular repetition the effect will be that of a still walk. The arms may be swung in sympathy with the movement. During the exercise practice long and steady breathing—with the lips closed, of course."

There is one exercise which women seldom indulge in as it is considered injurious, this is high reaching. When the body is encased in tight clothing high reaching often results in wrenching and should not be indulged in, but before the corsets are put on in the morning or after they are taken off at night nothing could be better for the figure. Reach high over the head with both hands upward and forward, taking full, long breaths the while and it will be found that this exercise gives the body a sense of freedom that is very comforting.

If one shoulder is higher than the other, several times a day lift the low shoulder to as great a height as possible holding it there for a few moments. If this is done regularly it will slowly bring up the drooping shoulder to the level of its fellow.

It must be borne in mind that none of the foregoing exercises can be practiced with the corsets on or anything tight around the body.

E. B. C.



How Our Millionaires Live.

THERE is a story current about a typical American, a Chicago millionaire, who had, until the past few years, been too occupied in the fluctuations of the produce market to gratify the artistic taste which he possessed. As he contemplated building a new house he determined to see for himself the homes of the wealthy in France and England, hoping to get valuable ideas from the architecture and interior decorations of the famous palaces in the older countries. Realizing that American architecture and decoration have not attracted attention until the last few years, he believed that the dwellings he had seen in this country could not compare with the houses he would find abroad. He had read of the grand staircase in the Carleton House and of the huge ball-room in the London town-house of the Duke of Portland, of the carved oak dining-rooms that were to be found nowhere outside of England, and the graceful rococo work of France, created by the great designers of Louis XIV, very much elaborated under Louis XV, and finally simplified and perfected under the patronage of Louis XVI. All this he had read of, and wanted to see; also to examine authentic examples of the chairs and tables that were made by Vernis Martin, and the furniture used by royalties that is preserved in famous palaces.

After months of travel he returned—not exactly broken-hearted, but with the opinion that he formerly held that America

was a country devoted to commerce and where luxury and art were not understood, greatly altered.

Why, there is more Louis XIV. furniture in New York than in Paris. All the decorations from the boudoir of Marie Antoinette now ornament the home of a merchant prince of Cincinnati. The famous vase that Napoleon designed to commemorate his victory at the battle of Austerlitz is offered for sale by a Boston firm of importers.

Our friend, whose pilgrimage in quest of grandeur was so



DRAWING ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR, RHINECLIFF, NEW YORK.



ENTRANCE HALL IN THE HOUSE OF EDWIN GOULD, ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON.

disappointing, said that nowhere in Europe was there a residence in the midst of a crowded city that could compare with the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 58th St., and Fifth Ave., while the ball-room in Collis P. Huntington's new granite mansion is far more superb in its appointments and decoration than the hall in which the Princess of Wales holds the receptions which are considered functions of state.

A few of the wealthy women of America spend as much thought upon the arrangement and adornment of their homes as an artist would in the composition of a picture. Prominent among these women is Mrs. Theo. Havemeyer, who has collected many famous treasures from all over the world. Our illustration shows one of the rooms which is an example of her excellent taste.

The artistic temperament can only be wholly gratified by the possessors of unlimited means, and many times treasures in the shape of the beautiful draperies which artists love so well, are to be found hanging in the boudoirs of rich American ladies of taste. John S. Sargent, the famous American painter,

when engaged upon the portrait of a leader of the smart set of Boston society, told his fair sitter that he must ask her to wait while he sent to his studio for a costly piece of brocaded stuff which had formerly been a throne cover. This piece, he explained, had been cut in half and he felt proud to own one of these parts. After hearing his description, the lady said that a piece of silk which she had recently purchased in Rome, must be very similar to the one in question. Retiring from the room she returned—much to his amazement—with the other half of the throne cover. American wealth and American genius had brought together in this country the two pieces of a fabric whose fame was world-wide.

Recently a professional collector of tapestries was asked how long the supply in Europe would last if American wealth continued to import the contents of ducal castles, and lordly palaces. He replied that at the present rate in twenty years more authentic examples of Empire and Francis First art fabrics would be as familiar to the American eye as to that of the native Frenchman.

One striking proof of the vast wealth of our country is shown in the luxurious home life of our millionaires. No French marquis or titled Englishman lives in more lordly style than the wealthy American citizen. It matters not whether his fortune was amassed through the manipulations in stock, or by the great pork industry. With unlimited means at his command, he can

call upon the treasured hordes of Europe, and ornament his Fifth Ave., mansion or his Lake-side house with the choicest relics of Mediaeval Art.



PICTURE GALLERY IN THE GOULD HOUSE, IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Our illustrations show four luxurious interiors of the homes of well-known Americans of wealth and position. The house of John Jacob Astor, at Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, is a very handsome country place of the solidly substantial sort. The furnishings are rich and elaborate and "mean money," most decidedly, but they are not essentially artistic. Contrast the solid elegance of this drawing-room, handsome though it undoubtedly is, with the grace and beauty of the apartment in the town house of Mrs. Theo. Havemeyer. In the tastefulness of its furnishings the Havemeyer mansion ranks among the first in New York. From the great iron gates that guard its entrance to its Louis Seize decorations, every-

thing is rich, costly, and best of all, chosen with exquisite taste.

The residence of the late Jay Gould, (now the home of Miss Helen Gould), at Irvington, has been often enough described in the newspapers to be familiar to almost everyone. It is a rather pretentious gray stone house surrounded by charming grounds, from almost every part of which one can get delightful and far reaching views of the great river. The furnishings are handsome, yet not at all remarkable for the belongings of a multi-millionaire. They are of no especial period and seem to have been bought more for comfort than for show.

The picture gallery contains some fine paintings by famous masters, but the collection as a whole is not to be compared to that of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, or even of his son Cornelius. On this estate are situated the famous glass houses for the cultivation of the orchids in which the late owner took such a keen interest. Miss Gould inherits her father's taste for floriculture and a small army of gardeners is employed about the place.

At Dobb's Ferry, or rather Ardsley, is situated the magnificent country seat of Edwin Gould. "Ardsley Towers," as it is called, adjoins the grounds of the famous Casino. As can be seen from our view of the entrance hall, it is a spacious building, beautiful architecturally, and literally crammed with treasures of art. This great hall with its polished floor strewn with costly rugs and its magnificent staircase that branches abruptly from the first landing forms a most imposing entrance to a magnificent home.



DRAWING ROOM IN THE HAVEMEYER HOUSE, MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Women Who Don't Know What Suits Them.

HERE are, strange as it may seem, some women who do not seem to know what suits them, and cannot even tell after they have put it on whether a gown or bonnet is becoming or not. These hapless persons, often rich, amiable and well-intentioned seem to have no idea how to dress. They lack the sixth sense that enables the gifted of their sex to tell in an instant the shape, color, and design they must choose from a heterogeneous mass of materials and millinery. 'Do you think this suits me, Maria?' a woman will say in pathetic appeal to friend or relative. 'Maria,' as often as not, has no opinion worth hearing, but she answers 'Yes' or 'No,' as the case may be, influenced by prejudice, by old-fashioned ideas, or personal dislike for a certain color, ignoring the essence of the matter, namely, the question as to whether or not the article suits her friend, and indeed incapable of deciding. 'I shouldn't have that,' she says. 'I do not like red.' Or, 'Oh, take that. My sister-in-law had a bonnet just like it, and everyone admired it.' But what is sauce for one goose is not necessarily sauce for another. 'Maria's' victim is the sort of well-meaning woman who is persuaded to buy things, however hideous, because they are the fashion. Her kind sometimes wrestle feebly with the tempter, but it is easy, by the aid of a little decision of manner, to talk them into anything. They accept the dictum of every shopman, without bringing intelligence to bear on it, forgetting that their advisers are there for the sole purpose of making them buy. Such women are led to wear purple veils, green veils, cornflower-blue veils, red veils, and similar monstrosities that manufacturers create and place upon the market, apparently out of malice. Fashionable or not, an intelligent person will not risk making herself look a guy to oblige a salesman.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5352

GIRL'S DRESS.—This sweet little toilette is of bright red woolen, polka dotted in black. The pattern is cut with a full gathered front below a round yoke entirely covered with all-over lace. A double bertha of black satin, edged with tiny lace ruffles, borders this yoke and falls gracefully over the tops of the sleeves. A well-fitting band collar finishes the neck. The back, where the closing is formed, has its fulness gathered below a similar yoke piece. The sleeves are made with stylish short puffs at the tops and are trimmed at the wrists by flaring cuffs of satin edged with lace. The full straight skirt is gathered onto the waist, the seam being concealed by a narrow belt of satin. Three bands of satin ribbon, placed just above the hem, form the only trimming.

No. 5352.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards, 48 inches wide. Lining required, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; velvet ribbon represented, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards; velvet, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard; all-over lace, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; lace edging, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.—No. 5365.

This smart little frock is just the thing for school or afternoon wear. The novel bodice is cut in a shape most becoming to children. The front has its fulness laid in double box-pleats below a stylishly shaped yoke of velvet edged with lace. The back is gathered under the yoke and into the waist line. The sleeves display short puffs at the tops, over which fall shaped epaulettes. A band collar of the velvet finishes the neck. The skirt is gored in the front and gathered onto the waist. The closing is formed in the centre back.

No. 5365.—Girls' Costume, requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 5 yards; velvet represented, $\frac{7}{8}$ yard; velvet ribbon, 6 yards; lace edging, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5365



How to Prevent the Hair From Turning Gray.

THE first gray hair—grim prognosticator of old age—that is the way, I am afraid it strikes most of us, when among golden, brown or auburn tresses our faithful mirror uncompromisingly betrays to us the presence of that thin silver thread.

Of course, grayness is not always a sign of advancing age. Hair may become prematurely gray through chronic ill health, neuralgia, worry or

through hereditary causes. When premature grayness is inherited, local or even internal treatment is of little avail. Premature grayness, certainly in some cases, runs in families, all the members becoming possessors of "silver threads among the gold" in the early twenties. In a like way premature baldness is often inherited, and fails to yield to treatment. I am going to chat with my readers to-day, however, on the preventive, palliative, and remedial measures which may be taken to deal with grayness, premature and otherwise. Grayness which owes its origin to age cannot, of course, be remedied, but it can be disguised, and the hair kept in a healthy condition by judicious and careful attention.

First, then, we will discuss the ways and means of arresting and remedying premature grayness. When the trouble is due to persistent neuralgia or nervous headaches, as not uncommonly happens, it is obvious that the treatment must be directed to the primary cause. Grayness, in such instances, is due directly to malnutrition of the nerves, which have become weakened and delicate by the constant strain. The grayness frequently attacks the region of the temples and brow, and appears in the form of long streaks at the side of the head above the ears.

In both local and internal treatment of such a condition fatty substances must be applied, the hair glands requiring feeding with oily matter, and the whole system should have careful attention. In fact, it may be laid down as a general rule to apply to all cases of premature grayness that fatty foods must be taken, and this treatment should more particularly be adopted when neuralgia is present. The neuralgic subject should take as much good cream and milk as possible. Fresh butter, cream cheese, bacon fat, and other oily substances should be eaten as freely as the digestion will allow. Cocoa is preferable to tea or coffee as a morning drink. Massage and electricity scientifically applied are valuable agents in the treatment of neuralgia of the face and head, and change of air has often a remedial effect when medicines fail. As a rule, I advise the taking of a quinine and iron tonic.

One of the most successful local applications which I have had experience of in cases where premature grayness has arisen from neuralgia or other nervous affections is made up from the following prescription: Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine, 6gr.;

tinct. jaborandi, 4dr.; spirit of rosemary, 2dr.; vaseline oil, 8oz. This must be persistently rubbed into the scalp every night without fail, and the greatest care should be taken to improve the general health by every means possible.

Much the same form of treatment will be necessary when premature grayness proceeds from chronic ill-health, or follows on a severe and protracted illness. The system is generally anæmic, and there is insufficient iron in the blood. Iron is one of the ingredients of the coloring pigment of the hair, and its deficiency should, therefore, be supplemented by the judicious employment of an iron tonic. An excellent preparation, which should be applied nightly to the scalp, rubbing vigorously into the roots of the hair, is composed of tinct. jaborandi, 4 dr.; cocoanut oil, 1½ oz.; lanoline, 1oz.; glycerine, 4dr. This will also be found useful when the grayness is the result of the constant use of peroxide of hydrogen.

Dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other stomacic disorders often produce premature grayness, and in such conditions the above external treatment will also apply, though, as is obvious, the internal treatment must be different, and each case will probably differ in its requirements.

It has often been stated that sudden fear or sorrow will blanch the hair in a few hours, although it has as often been denied that such a transformation is possible. Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, the great authority upon diseases of the hair, in his treatise upon "Affections of the Hair System," published in 1872, holds strongly that such a condition is possible, and supports his theory by proofs.

It is a matter of historical knowledge that Marie Antoinette's hair became gray in a single night, and that Mary Queen of Scots' red hair turned gray within a few days. In Mrs. Besant's "Autobiographical Notes," she mentions the fact that her mother's hair became gray in a few hours, the result of excessive grief. Dr. Godfrey gives it as his opinion that sudden blanching of the hair is caused by an injury to the trifacial nerve by sudden central shock, that nerve being previously weakened by hereditary tendency to disease.

A. M. DEBARRY.

MISSES' COSTUME.

No. 5361.

This is a lovely design for a young girl's best frock. It is dressy enough to wear to dancing school or to small parties or receptions. A very pretty shade of mahogany red woolen, with a greenish blue silk figure, was chosen for our model. The dainty bodice is cut with a full front, gathered into the neck and waist line. The double bolero of all-over lace and velvet is seamed on the shoulders and runs under the arms to the back. It is bordered by tiny ruffles of lace edging. A band collar of the velvet, trimmed to correspond, finishes the neck. The sleeves are cut in accordance with the very latest styles, and are ornamented at the tops by double epaulettes adorned with all-over lace and velvet to match the jacket fronts. The skirt which completes this smart toilette, is made with a gored front and has its back fulness arranged in fashionable under turning pleats.

No. 5361 —Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, 9¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 50 inches wide. Lining required, 7½ yards; silk, 2½ yards; velvet represented, 1¼ yards; all over lace, ¾ yard; lace edging, 6¾ yards; velvet ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5361

A NOVEL COSTUME.

For description see opposite column.

Children's Fashions.



LONG cloaks are quite the most stylish out door wrap for children this winter. In red or bright blue broadcloth they are particularly dressy, though covert, cheviot, heavy serge, velveteen and corduroy are also extremely popular for this purpose. Revers, collar, and cuffs are often of fur. The cloak must be long enough to completely cover the under-dress; either to preserve it if new, or to conceal it if it requires to be concealed.

Some are made with a Watteau pleat at the back, and in front, and some have a hood at the back, but it is more *chic* to make the backs perfectly plain.

Short jackets of all shapes and sizes are also worn, as well as a variety of capes—especially double capes, but not by very young children; they are made of light and dark cloth, and are trimmed round with a pretty design of braiding. These double capes require no lining, being warm enough in themselves for moderate weather; they are fastened down the front with tabs of the same material, buttoned on each side.

And now a word on house dresses. For the schoolroom, little ones still wear loose Empire gowns, fulled into a shoulder yoke, trimmed with tucks or braid; the sleeves are long, and full, from shoulder to wrist. These are the best sleeves for children, and we see them not only on school gowns but also on afternoon frocks and party dresses. For parties, however, they reach only to the elbows, and are edged with a frill to match the dress.

The very prettiest party dress I have seen this month is made in the loose Empire style, gathered into a square shoulder-band of embroidery. The material is of a pale colored satin, over which falls an upper gown of white lace, which entirely covers it. The spare shoulder-band is of white lace, lined with satin, and from this falls a frill or berthia of lace. The sleeves are of satin, and reach to the elbow, where they are edged with a frill of lace to match the berthia.

A pretty afternoon dress is of a pale colored cashmere, made with a plain skirt, trimmed with rows of very narrow black satin ribbon. The full bodice is made low and square at the neck, and has no sleeves—only epaulettes; underneath is worn a high-necked chemisette bodice of spotted de laine or Liberty silk. This little dress may be worn by quite young children and young girls alike.

Velvet of every description is used for afternoon by young children, and is also made in Empire style, but not so full as when using lighter materials. The yoke may be either of spangled embroidery or of heavy white lace over velvet. The sleeves are short, but have long lace sleeves attached to them to match the yoke.

A lovely party dress for a wee, wee mite, is an Empire dress of white, or very pale cashmere, fulled into a deep yoke of rich gold and colored embroidery; the skirt is also edged round with a band of the same rich embroidery. The sleeves are quite short and full, and are gathered into a band of the same material, forming an armlet.

Shoes, with straps across the instep, are chiefly worn in the house on all occasions, and stockings are preferred to socks;

both black and colored hosiery is worn.

I see no change in hats as yet. There are the same sailor hats—some with only a plain band around the crown, and some with a bunch of feathers on one side. Then there are the large brimmed hats, resolutely turned up in front, with a huge bow in front for sole ornament, or a couple of cocks' feathers in lieu of the bow.

The flap-brimmed hat is also worn, but only by very young children. Sometimes three or more flaps, (or frills) lie one over the other, and the bit of crown which remains is covered by a four-looped bow of satin or velvet ribbon. Finally, there is the Dutch cap, now made of silk, satin, or velvet, with a little fluted frill in front, at the top, encircling the face, and a bow of the same material as the cap; the cap is fastened with strings, to match, which are tied under the chin.

MARIE DURAND.

Allow Others to be Mistaken.

A WOMAN whose goodness and tenderness make her loved by all who know her once said to an impatient girl friend;

"My dear, learn to allow others to be mistaken. It is a difficult lesson to acquire, but it is one that will make you and all who come in contact with you happier."

The wise advice often occurs to me while listening to discussions and heated arguments upon utterly unimportant matters. Suppose John says that he left home this morning for his office at 8:30, and Mary knows that the hands of the clock pointed to 8:45 as he closed the front door behind him. Why should she tell him of his mistake? Nobody likes to be told that he is wrong, and few of us will believe it of ourselves when we are told of it. When there is no principle involved, it is wiser, gentler and kinder to let a trifling error pass unnoticed. If a friend has bought the material for a portiere, and has had the curtain made by a seamstress under the fond conviction that she has saved money by so-doing, why tell her that she could have bought a pair of ready-made portieres for what she has paid for the material and the making of one? It will only lessen her enjoyment in her property, and do neither you nor her any good. When a mistake is made and past changing, let it alone. It is a great undertaking to try to right the world; let well enough alone.

GIRLS' CLOAK.

No. 5342.

Navy blue cheviot with garnitures of velvet and satin ribbon was chosen for this stylish coat. The pattern is cut with a straight double breasted front fastened by four big smoked pearl buttons. The neck is turned away in V shape and finished by jaunty velvet faced lapels and well-fitting rolling collar. A high band collar of the cloak material and tiny shield piece fills up the opening at the neck. A large collarette of velvet, edged with a pleated ruffle of satin ribbon, gives a very stylish appearance to the shoulders. The

sleeves show a moderate amount of fulness at the shoulders and are trimmed at the wrists by jaunty cuffs, deeply faced with velvet. Serge, cheviot, broadcloth, covert, kersey, or any popular cloaking can be used for this design.

No. 5342.—Girls' Cloak (Sleeve to be Dart-Fitted or Gathered), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 24 inches wide, or 2 yards 54 inches wide. Silk required for lining, 5¼ yards; velvet, ¾ yard; ribbon for ruching, 3 yards; buttons, 4; buckle, 1. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5342

A HANDSOME WINTER COAT.

See description in opposite column.

GIRLS' JACKET.—No. 5366.

This novel little coat is of heavy bright red serge trimmed with braid, fancy black gimp and ribbon. The front displays a stylish vest effect between narrow shaped revers, and a broad sailor collar of the material edged with a box-pleated ruffle of ribbon and ornamented with braid and gimp. The closing is formed at the left side. The back is seamed in the centre and has its fulness arranged in modish box-pleats below the waist line. A tiny band collar finishes the neck, and a narrow belt, fastened by a pretty buckle in front, is worn about the waist. Broadcloth, covert, kersey, cheviot, velveteen, corduroy or any fashionable cloaking can be used for this design.

Army blue velveteen, with the sailor collar and vest trimmed with narrow bands of astrachan fur and the belt fastened by a cut steel buckle would be an especially pretty combination of materials to make up by this pattern, or golden brown covert cloth with vest and sailor collar of green velvet, is another stylish combination that could be used with success.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5370

MISSSES' JACKET.—Navy blue broadcloth was used for this jaunty little coat. The front is cut without seams and fastens slightly to the left side with a row of buttons and button-holes. The back is tight-fitting and cut with the usual seams. It is without fulness below the waist line. A high turn-over collar of black velvet finishes the neck. Three natty pockets with corded edges of the same material ornament the front. The sleeves shape the arms closely for almost their whole length and are trimmed with a cording of velvet at the wrists.

No. 5370.—Misses' Coat, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 24 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Silk lining required, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet for collar and piping, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; buttons, 6. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

CHILD'S COAT.—No. 5368.

The pretty little boy shown in our illustration is wearing a very natty jacket of brown cheviot. The double-breasted front is fastened by four big brass buttons. Double capes of the cloak material, cut with rounded ends in the front, ornament the shoulders and give a very stylish appearance to the garment. A rolling collar finishes the neck. It is trimmed with a ruffle of ribbon.

No. 5368.—Child's Jacket, requires for medium size, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 24 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 50 inches wide. Silk required for lining, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards; velvet ribbon represented, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 4 large and 4 small. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5366

No. 5366.—Girls' Jacket, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Silk required for lining, 3 yards; velvet ribbon represented, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; wide braid, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; narrow braid, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards; soutache braid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 4; buckle, 1. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cts; to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are sold by one or more reliable merchants in nearly every City and Town in the United States. Ask for them, or they can be had by mail from THE McCALL Co., in either New York or Chicago.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5368

Styles for Little People.

No. 5359.—CHILD'S DRESS.—Bright blue cashmere with a red silk polka dot was used for this sweet little frock, which can be made round neck and sleeveless to wear with a guimpe, or be finished with a fancy yoke and sleeves of the material as shown in the different views of the illustration. The cunning little waist is cut in a full blouse back and front. The yoke is of red satin covered with all-over lace. A natty bertha of velvet, edged with a full ruffle of lace, forms a jaunty trimming for the shoulders. The sleeves are tight-fitting and trimmed at the tops by double epaulettes of the blue velvet. A tiny band collar of the yoke material completes the neck. The full straight skirt is gathered onto the waist, the seam being hidden by a narrow belt of dress material.

No. 5359.—Child's Dress (to be worn with or without Fitted Body), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards; silk, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; all-over lace represented, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; velvet, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; lace edging, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5367.—CHILD'S DRESS.—What could be smarter than this jaunty little woolen frock? Golden brown serge, scarlet piece velvet, ribbon, lace edging and insertion were combined to make our lovely model. The pattern is cut with a short body of the material, seamed on the shoulders and under the arms and closing, as usual, in the centre back. The full skirt is sewed on to this just a little below the arm size and the seam hidden by a narrow band of velvet on which is run a piece of white insertion. Wing-shaped revers of the velvet, edged with insertion and lace, trim the body, back and front and almost meet

on the shoulders. Bands of velvet and insertion form a stylish garniture across the front between these revers. A tiny collar of cloth and velvet completes the neck. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style and are gathered at the hands into narrow wristbands.

No. 5367.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; insertion, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards; velvet ribbon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; edging, 3 yards. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5377.—CHILD'S DRESS.—Pink silk with a small white figure is the material shown in our illustration. The pattern is cut with a square yoke back and front, covered with all-over lace, onto which the full skirt is gathered. A gracefully pointed bertha and shaped epaulettes of the same material, edged with a narrow frill of lace, form the only trimming. The sleeves are very artistic, being cut extremely full and having their tops gathered into graceful puffs apparently held in place by a band of insertion. At the hands are narrow wristbands covered with insertion, while a band of wider insertion runs around the skirt just above the hem. A tiny band collar is worn about the neck. All varieties of silks, light woollens or wash fabrics can be used for this design.

No. 5377.—Child's Dress (to be worn with or without Fitted Body Lining), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required for body, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; all-over lace represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; wide insertion, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards; narrow insertion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; edging, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5359



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5367



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5377

Suggestions for Dressmakers.

The Latest Ideas in Trimmings.



BIAS bands are not only used to simulate tucks, they are being largely employed instead of braid. They are also sewed on quite differently from the ordinary stitched band. The edges are first folded together, and then they are stitched (with a single row of stitching), to the skirt of the bodice they adorn. If of the same material the effect is that of more or less small tucks, though if narrow these added bands permit of as much manipulation as braid would. Some fine effects have been obtained by fashionable ladies' tailors with tiny bias bands of white cloth on heliotrope, brown, army blue, etc. Any inconvenient corners made by these bias bands may be concealed beneath tiny cloth or crochet covered buttons.

A curious feature is the confounding of shaped (circular) flounces with tucks. These flounces, if small, are being cut with so little fulness that they look exactly like tucks until examined closely, and are often used instead of them. Cloth is specially successful for these, because cloth flounces can be left raw edge, and anything in the shape of a hem or trimming at the edge breaks the illusion. But there is no doubt that no fabric adapts itself to the shaped flounce so well as cloth.

A novelty in capes is the trimming of the inside. Redfern, it is said, started the innovation. According to whether the cape is of rich or plain fabrics, a decoration is placed inside the edge, on the lining, of pleated satin, of ribbon velvet, of braid, of ruches, of bias bands, etc.

Regularly tucked skirts belong to last year, but some street suits appear with 3-inch tucks overlapping each other near the skirt edge, three more near the sleeve tops and across the fronts of the cutaway jacket; this latter garment discloses a pointed vest and collar of cloth, velvet or heavy broadcloth, which is fastened up the centre with buttons and buttonholes as in years gone by.

The delicacy of the new velvets has led to the ubiquitous tuck being turned to account for them. We see a great deal of tucked velvet now. Velvet fronts and tabliers (tucked horizontally) are very handsome finishing touches to a cloth winter gown. A finely tucked collar is effective if well done. There's the rub. Tucked velvet looks most mussy if not done lightly and daintily. Some of the best examples of tucked velvet which I have seen hail from Vienna. *Parisiennes* also excel in the tuck, for they have fingers which touch and manipulate without crushing. If a piece of tucked velvet looks "handled,"

the effect is fatal. Tucked velvet collars (tiny tucks) are very pretty for blouses, and quantities of tucked velvet are used in millinery.

The cording, which at one time bade fair to oust the tuck,

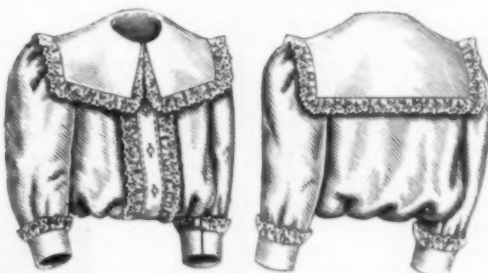
has vanished before the triumphant march of its successful rival. There are tucks everywhere. In fact, these are introduced where tucks cannot possibly be; therefore they have often to be false. This is especially the case with skirts. It is the fashion to trim certain of our eel-like skirts (which flow out so suddenly below the knees) with tucks six inches wide and upwards.

Now it is impossible to make such deep tucks in a shaped skirt which flows out abruptly. Hence the tucks have to be added bias bands of the material, secured to the skirt so as to show their addition as little as possible.

On the richest Parisian made gowns or good New York copies, quantities of both long and short fringes are used as trimmings. Some of these fringes have elaborate knotted headings that look extremely well on velvet, which it seems is not to depend on its own charms when employed for dress purposes. Velvet is to be adorned with lace appliques carried down the side breadths and with any amount of sequins and precious stones. Poppy-red velvets striped with black are being made up into handsome dinner gowns, and even the plain glacé silks show velvet stripes.

A new ruffle for trimming evening mantles lately seen, was of a thick pleating of white chiffon having black chenille spots all over this, and pointed rose leaves of plain white falling over this with the edges embroidered in black silk.

The newest term for epaulettes in all the most fashionable dressmaking establishments, is "shoulder ruffle." This is possibly due to the fact that they now often take the form of frills, which are generally trimmed with rows of narrow ribbon or minute lace pleatings, edged with lace or ribbon.



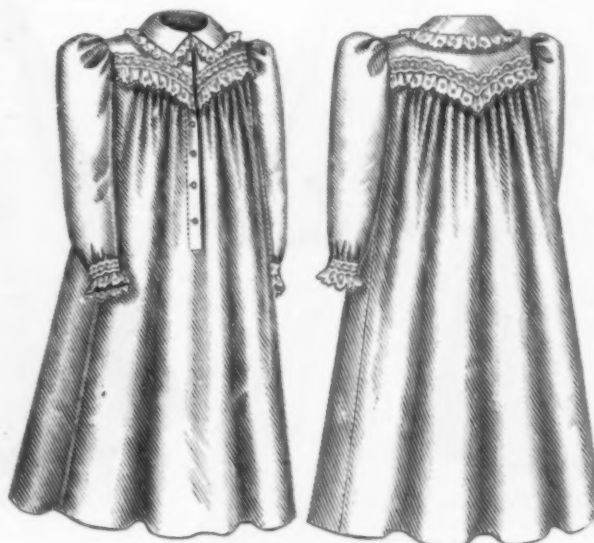
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5379

No. 5379.—LITTLE GIRLS' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 3. Cut in 8 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5376

No. 5376.—MISSSES' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Fancy braid represented, 3 yards; plain braid, 5 yards; white flannel, 1 yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5351

No. 5351.—MISSSES' NIGHT GOWN, requires for medium size, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards material, 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards; edging, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Concerning Style.

STYLE is a quality which eludes definition, which evades analysis. A girl clad in a blue cotton frock, scant in the skirt and short in the waist, stands in the doorway of a poor cottage. She is emphatically not a fashionable belle. Her dress indicates poverty. Her home is bare of luxuries, and comforts are sparse in its narrow space. Neighbors she has few. But she has roved with freedom around her mountain; her step is light; her carriage is that of a queen. She has, notwithstanding scanty fare and hard work, and solitude, and lack of education, also the coarseness of her attire, that attractive and charming feminine quality which we call style. Another girl, dressed beautifully, superbly fitted as to gowns and hats, and wraps and shoes, lacks what the other has, and no art seems able to bestow it upon her. She has evening dresses, tailor-made gowns and clothing a princess might envy, but she has round shoulders and pokes her head out like a turtle from its shell, and walks like a cow. All that has been done for her has somehow failed to give her the incomparable grace of style, without which her ravishing toilettes fail of their effect. A woman must wear her clothing with grace if she would have her gowns produce the proper effect of pleasure on an observer.

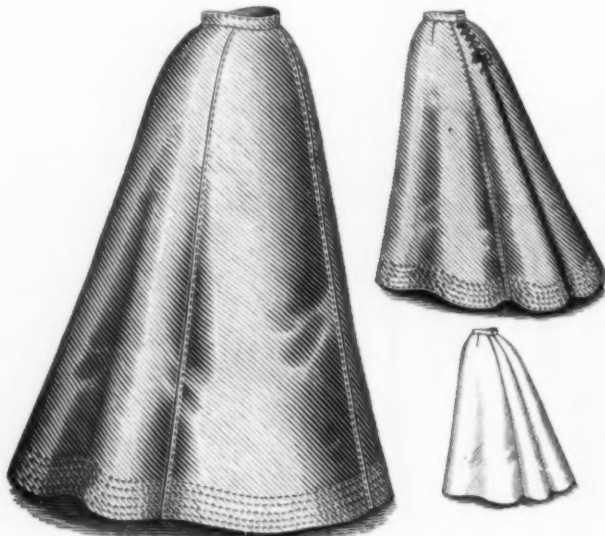
McCall's No. 5356

No. 5356.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 44 inches wide. Wide velvet ribbon represented, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard; narrow velvet ribbon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.

Native grace has a share in it, and yet not all. Individuality forms part of it; but whatever the combination of inward gifts and outward graces in which it consists, its effect is unmistakable.

"Some women always look so stylish, no matter what they wear," we say, and wonder what the reason is. A fine carriage of the body and suiting one's raiment to one's personality go a great way towards creating style,



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5332

No. 5332.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (to be made Round Length or with Sweep), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 6 yards; buttons 12; cord 1. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Be Patient with Old People.

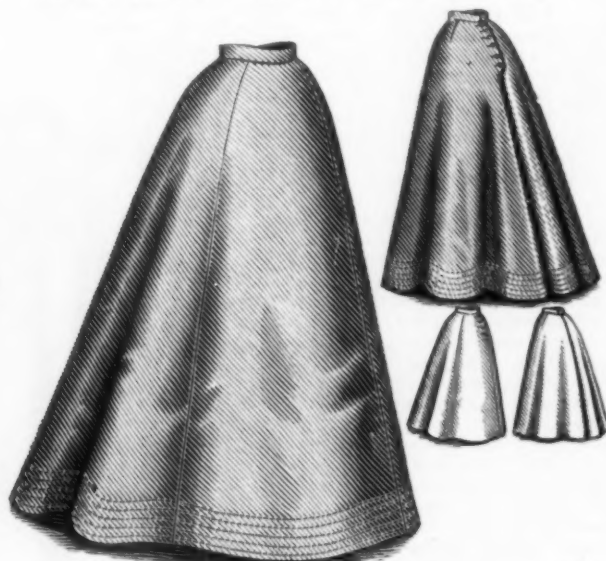
IF THERE is nothing more beautiful in this world than to observe the tenderness of some girls toward their aged relatives. Dear grandmother cannot thread her needles so easily as she used to, and is sensitive on the subject, and does not like to be too obviously helped, or to have attention called to her failing eyesight, which she so much regrets and does not like to admit. There are two ways of meeting the difficulty. Help the old lady obtrusively by calling attention to her infirmity and make her feel badly, or quietly and tactfully perform the little service.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5378

No. 5378.—LADIES' SHEATH FITTING SKIRT (with Seamless Back—Sweep or Round Length), requires for medium size, $5\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 5. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5350

No. 5350.—LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT (fitting closely over hips and to have opening at back or front), requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons, 6. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Making the Best of It.

ONE of the hardest things we are called upon to face in life is to make the best of the inevitable; whatever our position may be we are constantly called upon to do this. If we are wise, we do it gracefully, if not—most of us are not—we grumble and make things ten times worse.

There was once an emphatic theory among a certain school of philosophers, which stated that if we could see things in the



McCall's 5369

No. 5369. — LADIES' SWEEPING OR BATHING CAP, requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 25 inches wide or wider. Cut in one size, for ladies.

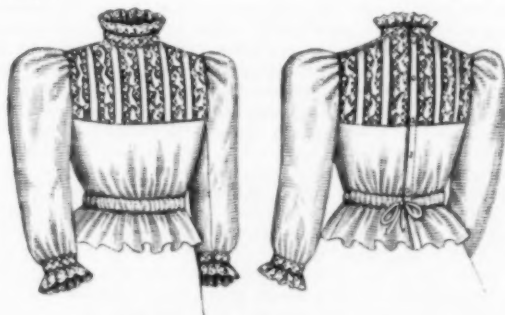
Price, 10 cents.

But there is a woman who will never be induced to see this. Providence, Nature, and humanity, she believes, have singled her out as the victim of their ill-will. They each have a special design on her. She talks to you in pathetic strains of the luck and the success of others, and tearfully asks you what has she ever done that deserves such ill-treatment from an unjust world? Change the subject as often as you will, but she always returns to her pet grievance. Try, in your humble way, to speak kindly of Providence, or to defend humanity, and for your pains you will be branded by her as an unsympathetic, cold-hearted monster.

There is a delightful fable by Addison, which must have been specially written for people like the foregoing; but its moral comes home to all, and its truth is absolute. It states that Jupiter summoned all afflicted mortals to one of the haunts of the gods. There they were told to exchange their individual grievances, and all picked, as they thought, very much more endurable ones from among those of their neighbors. Thus the man with domestic worries was presented with those of a financial character; the one who was deaf was sure it must be far better to be lame, consequently exchanged; and the woman who had to work hard in her own home was convinced it must be delightful to be a fashionable belle, and was prepared to endure any consideration for the exchange, and so on. In less than a week, Addison tells how all these were on bended knees, imploring to have undone their previous desires, and be given back their original troubles. The moral is, indeed, forcible. One of the commonest things in life is to find us all envying, or, at all events, commenting strongly on, the happiness of others, to the detriment of our own. "Oh! if I were in your place, how happy I'd be!" is, when talking to our flucky acquaintances, constantly on the lips of many of us. If they are candid, they straightforwardly answer, "Be content;" if they are reticent, they inwardly conclude, "If you knew but half, you would decide differently."

Making the best of it is undoubtedly a very difficult undertaking, often involving an outlay of good nature, unselfishness, and good manners. In trifles the art is frequently best exhibited. To smile when everything goes wrong is hard, but necessary.

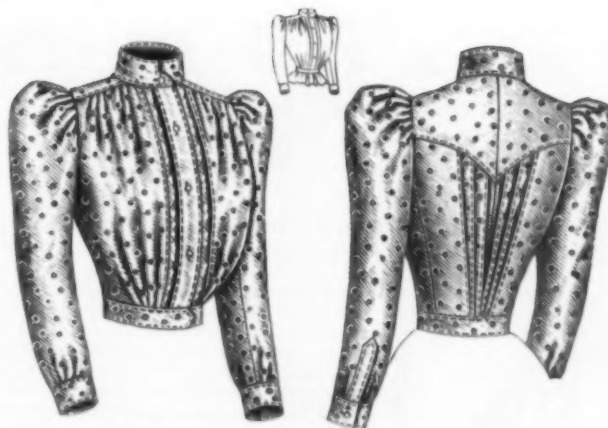
E. V. W.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5362

No. 5362. — CHILD'S GUIMPE, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; edging, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 5. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5375

No. 5375. — LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (with or without Fitted Body Lining, and with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; insertion represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5357

No. 5357. — LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Buttons required, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5358

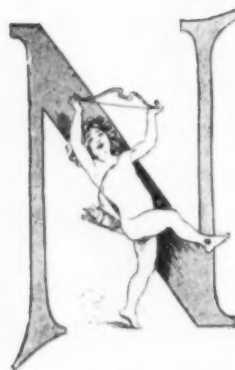
No. 5358. — BICYCLE COVER, requires 10 yards material 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Cut in one size.

Price, 10 cents.



Our Story Page.

Molly's Valentine.



OW, how very provoking! Do count again, Rosina. I hate lists and reckonings-up!"

"There are Lord and Lady Roberts and their two daughters," begins Rosina, "you, father and I make seven, Jack and Frank nine, Lord Dareham ten, Miss Caldicott and her brother twelve, and Sir Ralph thirteen. What shall we do, mother?"

"I don't know, my dear, unless Molly came down."

"Oh, no, she couldn't, mother! She's only sixteen, and her hair isn't turned up yet."

"I daresay you are right," said Lady Logie, "but what else can we

do? It is very tiresome of Miss Thwaites to have a cold, for I really cannot sit down thirteen to dinner."

"Let one of the boys have a tray taken into the library," suggested Rosina.

"Why?" exclaimed both boys at once.

"We shall be thirteen at dinner," vouchsafed Rosina.

"Miss Thwaites has a cold, and can't come, so I say one of you had better have your food in the library, and join us after dinner."

"Thank you for nothing. Why can't Molly come down?"

"She is too young."

"Nonsense! She'll be seventeen in June, and you always dined downstairs when you were seventeen; but perhaps it's so long ago that you have forgotten," said Frank.

"I was the eldest," replied Rosina, ignoring her brother's insinuation as to age.

"Well, Molly is the youngest," retorted Jack.

"And, really, Rosina, I don't think it can do her any harm," put in Lady Logie, gently. "I know your father won't mind, and she can go off to bed quite early."

"Oh, Logie o' Buchan! oh, Logie the Laird!" sang Jack.

"Of course father won't mind."

Then they both rushed to tell Molly, and the trio went off to knock the billiard balls about, as the February day was too gray and stormy for any fun out of doors, and just before it was quite dark they strolled through the conservatories to find something small and scarlet to brighten up her white frock in the evening.

When the gong sounded, Molly ran down to the drawing-room in her high-necked, long-sleeved white Liberty silk, and as she quietly slipped in, saw, with some relief, that none of the guests had arrived. Lady Logie was busy settling who should take in who. Rosina and Jack looked her all over, and found no fault. Frank gave her a nod of encouragement, and her father said, "Come nearer the fire, my dear. This is an unexpected pleasure for your old daddy." Then the guests all came in at once, all, that is, except Sir Ralph, and as the roads were known to be very bad, everybody made excuses for him. Ten minutes they waited, and then Lord Logie, who had a great deal of regard for the cook's feelings and the perfection of the dishes, suggested that they should go in. So they paired off, and Molly had no partner, but Frank sat next to her, and just as the soup was served Sir Ralph Boydall entered, and, with many apologies, dropped into the nearest chair on her other side.

He was a very boyish young Baronet, just of age, and had come a little unexpectedly into the title and property through the death of two cousins, who had been drowned when boating in treacherous Morecambe Bay. The acres, about which as yet he knew very little, marched with Lord Logie's, and he was quite fresh to the neighborhood. Molly, indeed, had never seen him before. He felt grateful to the fortune that had given him Molly and Frank to talk to, and very soon Molly was enjoying herself very much between them.

"How nice it must be to have a lot of brothers and sisters!" said her new acquaintance, in the effervescence of youthful talk.

"We haven't many," replied Molly. "We're only five altogether, and my second sister is married."

"So is my only one," responded Sir Ralph, "and her two children—jolly little kids!—they sent me a most extraordinary valentine this morning."

"Valentine!" exclaimed Frank, leaning forward. "You don't mean to say you've had a valentine?"

Sir Ralph laughed. "I can assure you it's a fact."

"What was it like?" asked the irrepressible Frank. "But, by the bye, Molly, who was your valentine?"

"The postman," answered his sister, promptly. "I saw him coming up the Avenue just before breakfast."

"Oh, but it's the first new person you see!" pursued Frank.

"Then I haven't got one, for I haven't seen anybody new."

"Yes, you have," he retorted, with the bluntness peculiar to brothers, "You've never seen Sir Ralph before."

Molly would have liked to bestow on him a sisterly box on the ear, but as that was clearly impossible, she said, "Be quiet," and blushed furiously, and wondered what Sir Ralph could think of her, and hoped Rosina hadn't heard. And when she ventured to look up, her neighbor was speaking to her mother, and she felt sure he had not heard. He had, though, and seen her blush, but he would not have taken any notice for the world, and thought that, after all, brothers must be nuisances—to their sisters.

Presently dinner was over, and the ladies adjourned to the drawing-room. After a few minutes, Lady Logie called Molly to her, and suggested an early departure to bed, knowing very well that if she did not do it, Rosina would. So when the eldest Miss Roberts went to the piano and began to play something that alternated between the roar of artillery and fireworks, Molly slipped out unobserved, and as she rushed across the hall, nearly ran over Sir Ralph and his ally, Frank, who were looking at a cabinet that stood there.

"Hullo, Molly! where are you off to?" exclaimed her brother.

"Bed," replied Molly, with her foot on the first step of the stairs.

"I say, wait a minute; you can't be in such a hurry," said Frank. "Come and open this drawer; there's a spring, and you can always manage it."

Molly went back, and managed it again. It only wanted a pressure on the right spot, instead of a tug.

"And may I ask why you leave us so early?" questioned Sir Ralph.

"It's my usual time. You see, I never dine down. I only did it to-night because there would have been thirteen. Good-night," and Molly held out a warm little hand, and raised her brown eyes as he shook it and said "Good-night." Did he add the words, "little valentine," under his breath, or was it only Molly's fancy? She darted upstairs, hearing her father and the other gentlemen coming out of the dining-room, and just peeped down from the gallery at the corner where Sir Ralph and Frank still stood, with their heads close together.

And that was how Molly crossed the Rubicon.

Spring came on apace, and after Easter, Molly went up to London with her people. She was too old to be left behind with her governess, and one day her father asked when she was to be promoted to long frocks, like other girls. So they put her in long frocks, and then it seemed absurd not to turn her hair up, so it was made into whatever style was in vogue, and she walked in the Park with Mademoiselle while her elders slumbered after the gaieties in which she had no share, and sometimes she went to the picture shows with her mother, and once to the Lyceum with her father. It was rather odd how often they met Sir Ralph in the Park in those fresh morning hours, and very naughty of him to talk to Molly as if she had been a child. Perhaps Mademoiselle ought to have walked elsewhere, but she was a woman of the world, and understood the "lie" of the Boydall Property, and felt confident that Lord and Lady Logie would be all the happier if their youngest girl was settled near them. So she held her tongue, and refrained from remark or innuendo, for Mademoiselle was a lady before she was a governess. The May mornings were many and bright, and the walks were pleasant, and Molly grew prettier every day. Then several days passed, and there was no Sir Ralph, and they heard casually that he had gone on business to the West Indies. That little trip sounded to Molly like a decree of banishment; to her fancy, it was the Antipodes, whence

people never returned till they were iron-gray and wrinkled. And he had never troubled to tell her, nor to say good-bye, and Molly just thought that if that was the way of men, the Psalmist was justified of his assertion, and she held her head high, and as soon as they got back home, she was at the boys' beck and call everywhere. Tennis and billiards seemed to absorb her soul, when she was not with her father at the stables or kennels, and as autumn came, she was indulged with a little hunting. As for Sir Ralph, of course she never gave him a thought, and when at Christmas he came back home, and wanted to consult Lord Logie a good deal about his estate and his tenants, and how to set up a herd of black Alderneys, his appearance was usually her signal for flight. He had only amused himself with her, and she was not going to have anything to say to him!

Winter set in late that year. There was a green Christmas, and good going for horse and hound till the middle of January, and then down came the snow, and an iron frost bound every yard of water, lake, ponds, and ditches. Lord Logie waited till the ice was thoroughly secure, and then had it well swept and kept, and threw it open to his neighbors. Molly skated to her heart's content with Jack and Frank, and many a young squire who thought the "poetry of motion" divine when she shared it. As for Sir Ralph, he was welcome to skate with Rosina as much as ever he liked, and she enjoyed it, and said he was a very nice boy.

February was well under weigh, and still the ice was good and the sun shone, and everybody was as bright and cheery as the majority of us only are in clear, frosty weather. And then one morning the young men were chasing one another, and Frank fell, and suddenly there was a wriggling mass of arms and legs in the air, and the bystanders pulled up first one and then another, but Frank lay still and white, and when they attempted to move him, he screamed, and then fainted.

Speedily an outhouse door was lifted off its hinges, rugs and shawls laid on it, and poor Frank transferred to it, and carried carefully to the house, and laid on his own bed. Two or three doctors were on the spot, and after the most careful examination, the senior of them went to find Lord Logie, who had left the room, and told him there was no hope. The lower part of the spine was fatally injured, the body below it already practically dead, and life, such as it was, must go out in a few hours.

Jack was broken-hearted and self-reproachful, because it was he who had proposed those rapid skims across the ice. Perhaps, also, because, being the eldest, he had always been his father's shadow, and had left Frank to the rest of the family. Lady Logie crept in and sat by her boy, holding one of his poor, nerveless hands. Molly established herself on his other side, and Rosina sobbed and wept, till her father impatiently told her to go to her own room unless she could control herself.

The spark of life lingered for twenty-four hours, and then all that was left of poor Frank Logie was prepared for the grave, and Molly stripped the conservatories and laid flowers about him. The father shut himself up in the library, the mother and Rosina went to their beds, and Molly cried till she could cry no longer.

At last she felt as if she must get out into the air. Everybody seemed to have forgotten her; nobody wanted her now Frank was gone, and he always did, dear boy! What should she do without him? Her eyes were hot and dry, but she shivered and dawdled along a path that had been cleared in an opposite direction from the lake. Horrid lake! She never wanted to see it again.

Who is this coming along the same path from the opposite direction? Sir Ralph, no doubt coming to inquire for them all. She cannot turn back; that would be too pointed, but she does not want to see him or anyone else.

"I am so sorry," said he, taking the hand Molly put out feebly, and pressing it tenderly, "very sorry."

Molly could not speak. Her tears came again fast and suddenly, and she turned her head away.

"It is for the best, Molly," he said, gently. "You know if poor Frank had lived, he would have been a helpless cripple."

"I suppose so," said Molly, and her distress was so great

that the young man feared she would have fallen, so he put his arms about her shoulders. "There," he said, "lean on me a minute; you'll be better presently. Try to leave off crying; it will make your head ache dreadfully."

And by degrees Molly did leave off, and they walked a little further by the path he had come. He tried to draw her attention to the squirrels in the cedar-tree, and the blackbird beginning to sing her winter afternoon song before going to rest, and then suddenly he exclaimed, "Do you know, it is just a year ago today since I first saw you—a whole year!"

"Is it?" she answered. "Oh, yes! I remember I dined downstairs, to prevent there being thirteen at dinner, and I sat between you, and—oh, dear!"

"And you were my valentine," said Sir Ralph. "I know I ought not to say it to-day, Molly, but you seem a great deal kinder to me now you are in trouble than you have been for a long while. Will you be my sweetheart, and my wife by-and-by, Molly, when all this grief is over?"

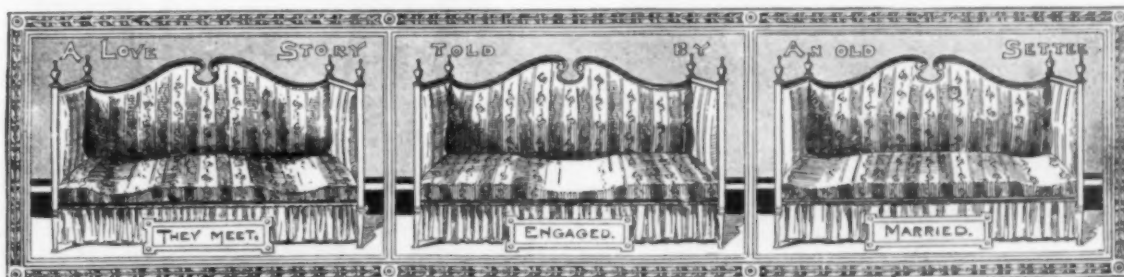
Molly was comforted. Somebody did care for her; somebody wanted her; she was no longer alone. She whispered "Yes," and then began to cry again, but her heart was strangely warm and happy, and Sir Ralph took her back to the house through the garden, and said he should come and ask her father for her as soon as he dared to intrude.

Three St. Valentine's Days.

SHE was eight years old. A little rosy-cheeked toddler, with soft rings of golden hair curling over her tiny head, and a pair of intense blue eyes, filled with all the unconscious pathos and wonder of childhood. "Rat, tat, tat!" There is the postman's knock, and this is St. Valentine's morning, so she climbs down from her high chair at the breakfast-table, and runs to meet the servant, who is bringing in the letters. Such a budget! and—oh, joy! a large envelope, addressed in an unformed boyish hand, to "Miss Rosie" herself. Was there ever such another valentine in this wide world? The soft fair cheeks are flushed with excitement, and the blue eyes sparkle like twin stars as the little feet fly to mother's side to exhibit her treasure—her very first valentine.

Ten years have passed by, and the golden-haired child is a stately, fair-faced maiden of eighteen, has been formally introduced into Society; "the loveliest debutante of the season"—so say the Society journals. The first breath of springtime is in the air, the snowdrops are peeping from amongst their glossy leaves in wood and garden, the birds are singing their love songs to one another, and it is the feast of St. Valentine, the patron of happy lovers. She listens for the sharp rat-tat of the postman with almost the same feelings of pleasurable excitement as those which filled her heart a decade ago, only now she has learned love's lesson, and proved herself an apt pupil in Cupid's school. Yes, here is the well-known handwriting, with the regimental crest on the envelope.

Ten more years have slipped swiftly into the bosom of the past, and the girl has become a woman. The golden hair is as bright as ever, but the lustre of the blue eyes is somewhat dimmed by weeping, and there are lines of care on the fair face which were lacking in the happy maiden of eighteen. The graceful figure is draped in robes of crape on this morning of St. Valentine, and a widow's cap surmounts the stately little head. Only two months ago her husband, the man whom she had loved and been faithful to ever since she was eight years old, was by her side in the flush of health and the prime of his manhood, and now he is lying fathoms deep in the blue waters of the Mediterranean and she is left a widow to face the battle of life alone. What was that? The door is flung open, a well-known figure appears upon the threshold, and once again her husband's arms are round her. The glittering waters have been robbed this time of their prey. The birds are carolling gaily in the sunny garden, and this is St. Valentine's morning!



An Unwritten Language.

THE fan is a most prolific part of speech—all the passions and emotions are depicted by it. The Spaniards have the largest code. Shut with a snap and thrust on the lap signals displeasure, opened and held at back of head, fatigue or annoyance; closed and laid across lap, amiability; closed and laid across breast, "My heart is not susceptible, you may try in vain your fascinations upon me;" open, and swayed to and fro, "I am well contented where I am;" moved jerkily, trouble in the wearer's mind; lifted suddenly, "Silence;" and so on through a long series. Another version of the fan language is supplied by a resident in Havana, wherein so much world-wide interest centres just now. On visiting the Cathedral, he says he "watched a young lady, extremely good-looking and richly apparelled, who, after she had said her preliminary devotions, looked around her as if seeking somebody. Presently she opened her fan very wide, which, as the Cuban who was with us at the time assured us, meant 'I see you.' Then she half-closed it; this indicated 'Come and see me.' Four fingers were next placed upon the upper half of the closed fan, signifying, 'At half past four.' The fan was next dropped upon the floor, which, we were told, signified the fact that the lady would be alone. A Havanese lady, who is expert in this system of signalling, can talk by the hour with the help of her fan and a bunch of variously colored flowers.

A walking-stick comes into the vocabulary in Spain. A young man who wishes to gain the hand of some handsome senorita, calls on her parents on three successive days, and on the third day leaves his walking-stick. If the fair one favors his suit, he is handed back the stick on his next call; if the contrary, the cane is thrown into the street, and by that sign the unhappy senor reads his fate. Something similar obtains in England, in Yorkshire, West Riding. In many villages, even nowadays, an anxious lover will throw his hat—presumably his Sunday hat—into the house of the lady of his choice. If the hat be retained, he may be sure that all is running smooth; if the hat interrogative be ejected, he knows the meaning. "You are not to my liking."



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5372

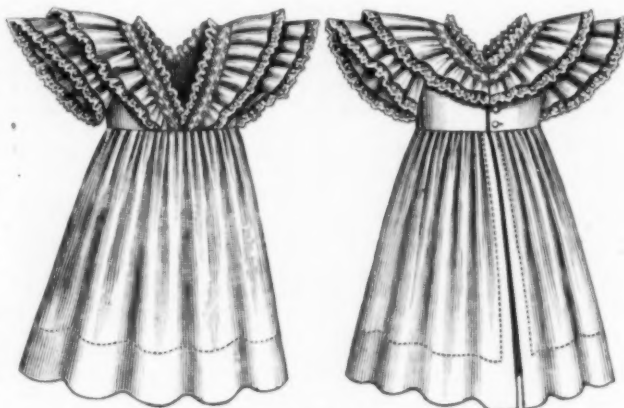
No. 5372.—LADIES' CHEMISE (or Corset Cover and Underskirt in one), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 8½ yards; insertion, 7¼ yards; ribbon, 2½ yards; baby ribbon, 1 piece; beading, 2½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Now is the time to subscribe for McCALL'S MAGAZINE. Only 50c. a year and a free pattern with every new subscription and renewal subscription. The best Fashion and Household Magazine for its price in the world. Everything short, bright and strictly up-to-date.

An Apt Simile.

AN impressionable young gentleman in a country town recently met a charming girl whose grace and beauty took his heart by storm. While conversing with her he made a discovery which he hoped would enable him to give at one brilliant stroke an elegant proof of his ready wit and his boundless affection. Glancing at a modest band of gold that encircled her finger, he began: "Sweet damsel, I pray you present me with the ring you wear, for I assure you it exactly resembles my love for you—it has no end." "Indeed, sir," promptly replied the maiden, "you must excuse me if I keep the ring, for it exactly resembles also my love for you—it has no beginning."



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5374

No. 5374.—GIRLS' APRON, requires for medium size, 2¼ yards material 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, 1 yard; lace edging, 3¾ yards; buttons, 3. Cut in 6 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5373

No. 5373.—CHILD'S SET OF SHORT CLOTHES (consisting of Dress, Petticoat, Sacque and Drawers), requires for medium size, 3¾ yards material 36 inches wide. Flannel for jacket, 1½ yards 27 inches wide; embroidery represented, 6 yards; insertion, 2¼ yards; buttons, 13. Cut in 4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Fancy Work Department.

A Crocheted Hood and Cardigan Jacket.

THE dainty little crocheted hood can be made of any colored wool preferred. The crown, the front, and the curtain are all worked separately, and, as the front and the curtain are lined with the same work, the finer the make of wool the better. Use a long No. 10 needle for soft wool. About 4oz. of wool will be required. Commence with the crown; make a chain of 52. *First Row.*—Take up each loop on the needle, and work back as in crochet tricotee. *Second Row.*—* Wool on the needle; put the wool under the chain between the first two long loops, draw the wool through. The wool on the needle, take up the same loop again. Pass the next space between the 2nd and 3rd loops. Wool on the needle, insert the needle into the following space, draw the wool through. The wool on the needle, take up the same loop again—work into each alternate space to the end. There should be twenty-five patterns, take up the last long loop in the row. To work back. The wool through the first loop on the needle. * The wool on the needle, draw through the stitch last made and the three first of the next four together. The wool on the needle, draw through the one on the needle just made, and the fourth together, repeat from * to the end where there is the single loop to form the edge stitch. Work fourteen rows in this manner, then decrease a pattern on each side and on this decreased row work another thirteen rows. Fasten off.

FRONT FRILL.—Make 4 chain, take up each loop, and work back. *First Row.*—Work one pattern between the 2nd and 3rd loops, take up the last long loop, work back. *Second Row.*—Increase a pattern at the commencement of the row by working between the first of the 4 stitches and the edge stitch. *Third Row.*—Increase again, work the 2 other patterns. *Fourth Row.*—Increase a pattern, 3 more patterns. In each of the next 7 rows work 4 patterns only. *Twelfth Row.*—Increase, making 5 patterns. *Thirteenth and Fourteenth Rows.*—5 patterns in each row. *Fifteenth Row.*—Increase a pattern. *Sixteenth and Seventeenth Rows.*—6 patterns in each row. *Eighteenth Row.*—Increase a pattern. *Nineteenth and Twentieth Rows.*—Each 7 patterns. *Twenty-first Row.*—Increase a pattern. *Twenty-second and Twenty-third Rows.*—Each 8 patterns. *Twenty-fourth Row.*—Increase a pattern. *Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Rows.*—Each 9 patterns. *Twenty-seventh Row.*—Increase a pattern. Work 27 rows of 10 patterns each; then decrease every 3rd row until there are only four patterns again. This narrow edge is sewn to the lower edge on the sides of the curtain, and, therefore, this frill must measure from the lower edge on each side the hood as well as over the front. Work another piece in exactly the same manner, and join the long loops together on the increased side of the work. This will then fit each side of the front; it is lighter to work the lining with silk instead of wool.

THE CURTAIN.—Make a chain of 46 stitches, on this work the row of crochet tricotee, then a row of 22 patterns—on this work 11 rows of 22 patterns. *Twelfth Row.*—Decrease one pattern at each end, repeat this row until there are only 2 patterns. To decrease on the right-hand side work back one pattern less each row. On the left-hand side take up one pattern less. After these decreasings work back, and take up the whole 22 patterns and on them work 11 more rows. Fasten off. If a very full curtain is not objected to, instead of shaping the centre by decreasing, work a length of 17 inches on the first row, but this makes the curtain very thick inside. Make up the hood first, pleating it at the top and in the centre of the back. The frill in the front is pleated in the centre, then sewed to the curtain. Over the join of the front to the crown, and on the upper edge of the curtain, place a ruche made with 8 stitches. Put a bow of ribbon inside and strings. This hood is improved if lined with crinoline.

THE RUCHE.—Make a chain of 8, * the needle into the next chain stitch, pass the wool over the needle and round the

first first finger of the left hand twice, on the needle only the third time, draw all the loops on the needle through the chain stitch, the wool on the needle, and draw through this thick stitch again, repeat from * to the end of the chain stitches, work back, through the first only, then wool on the needle and draw through two loops, repeat to the end. *Second Row.*—Work in the same manner, taking up each long stitch in the row.



GIRLS CROCHET JACKET.

Girls' Crocheted Jacket.

FOUR skeins dark green German-town wool; short bone crochet needle, No. 7; six black bone buttons; half a yard of black taffeta ribbon, 1 inch wide. Make a chain of 61 stitches. *First Row.*—Wool round the needle, take up the 4th stitch, draw the wool through it and the wool round needle; put wool round needle, draw through remaining 2. This is a treble. Work 56 trebles, taking up every chain stitch; turn. *Second Row.*—Make 1 chain (draw thread through back of last stitch and the one on needle, this is a double), work 56 doubles, turn; work 30 rows of doubles. *Thirty-second Row.*—Work 31 doubles, turn; repeat this row 3 times. *Thirty-sixth Row.*—Work 31 doubles, and make 29 chain stitches or single crochet. *Thirty-seventh Row.*—Work 56 doubles; work 49 rows of these. *Eighty-eighth Row.*—Repeat from 32nd to 36th; work 35 rows doubles; do not break off thread. Sew up shoulders, about half the front width, and the same amount of rows at back. Then, with thread left at bottom of left front, work chain stitch all round the bottom of jacket and up right front, and commence collar at right front. Work 14 doubles, 16 trebles, 17 doubles; turn, work one more row same, only instead of inserting needle in back of last stitch, insert it under the chain stitch. Work 4 rows of doubles in same way, then finish off.

Continued on next page.



CROCHETED "GRANNY" HOOD FOR CHILD.

Girl's Crocheted Jacket.

Continued from page 245.

collar by *, making 4 chain stitches, miss 2, draw wool through 3rd, and one on needle, miss 2 doubles, and insert needle under 3rd double, work a double, repeat *, work chain stitches down left side of collar and fasten on buttons, the buttonholes being the space between the trebles. L. A. MONEY.

A BAD SIGN.

MARIE—Does your Papa approve of the attachment between you and Charlie?

Ethel—I'm afraid not. He still banks the furnace at 8:30.—*Cleveland Leader.*

HER FRIEND—Doesn't your husband object to that pug dog?

She—Not at all. He hates the dog, but he doesn't dare to object.

Is a Small Waist Beautiful?

THIS is the shape of a woman's waist on which a corset tight is laced. The ribs, deformed by being squeezed, press on the lungs till they're diseased. The heart is jammed and cannot pump; the liver is a torpid lump; the stomach, crushed, cannot digest, and in a mess are all compressed. Therefore this silly woman grows to be a fearful mass of woes, but thinks she has a lovely shape, though hideous as a crippled ape.

This is a woman's natural waist, which corset tight has not disgraced. Inside it is a mine of health. Outside, of charms it has a wealth. It is a thing of beauty true, and a sweet joy for ever new. It needs no artful padding vile, or bustle big to give it "style." It's strong and solid, plump and sound, and hard to get one's arm around. Alas! if women only knew the mischief that tight corsets do, they'd let Dame Nature have her ease, and never try her waist to squeeze.

NERVOUSNESS
and that fidgety feeling relieved by
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Take no Substitute.



Queen Victoria as a Housekeeper.

QUEEN VICTORIA is, all things considered, a pretty fair sort of a sovereign, she is also a first rate housekeeper. She is the mistress of palaces, castles, and country-houses, and, although the actual daily house-keeping is, of course, done by deputy, the Royal head of the establishment remains ever in a very real sense the mistress. She perceives immediately anything amiss, and perceives also the remedy.

She is a kind but also an exacting mistress, and as she pays well, and never fails to consider a reasonable excuse, quite properly demands good service and tolerates no shirking. A recent little volume upon her private life relates several entertaining household anecdotes of the Royal lady's ways.

She has, it seems, a dislike of cold meat, which she never eats. But etiquette demands that at luncheon a side-table shall stand ready provided with cold fowl and a cold joint, no matter what varieties of hot food the dining-table may offer. These viands being never called for, the cook grew careless, and one day the Queen's quick eye observed that the side-table presented only a very mean and meagre half of a small and unattractive-looking fowl.

Promptly giving a hint to her nearest neighbors, the Princess Beatrice and Lady Ely, Her Majesty requested a slice of cold chicken; the other two ladies desired the same. The poor little fragment was brought into sudden prominence, to the consternation and confusion of the cook, who never so far forgot himself as to slight that side-table again.

Like every good housekeeper, the Queen knows and remembers her valuable household possessions, and is fully aware of their individual merits and the places where they ought to be kept. She does not know them all, for they number thousands. But hundreds of them she does know; and elaborate catalogues are kept of the rest—furniture, bric-a-brac, china, glass, silver, draperies, and other furnishings—by her order, and in large leather-bound books provided in accordance with her ideas.

Only a small proportion of her many hundred articles for table service are actually in ordinary use; and she is in the habit of using but three of her many services of plate and china at Windsor Castle.

But once, after a talk with the German Ambassador, who was visiting her, the members of the Queen's household were surprised on coming to the table to behold strange china set before them, each plate adorned with landscape paintings.

It soon appeared that, the Ambassador having mentioned in the morning that his birthplace was Furstenberg, the Queen had recalled to mind a service of china, never used, and for nine years put away and forgotten by everyone but herself, which had been manufactured there, and was decorated with painted scenes of the town and its vicinity.

She knew exactly where it was and how it looked, and by her order it had been produced and used at dinner—surely a very pretty attention from a Royal hostess, as well as something of a feat of memory in a Royal housekeeper.

Tho' love be cold
Do not despair—
There's Ypsilanti
Underwear.

Ypsilanti Health Underwear is made in all sizes and all weights. Fits the form perfectly. Helps clothes fit. Sold in cities and larger towns.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Different Kinds of
Rolls and Fancy
Breads.

AMONG the additions to the breakfast table that at small cost add immensely to its attractiveness, none rank higher than hot rolls and fancy breads.

The first on the list is Vienna bread. The chief difference between this and ordinary bread is that milk, or milk and water, is used instead of water in mixing it. Sieve and warm 1 lb. of flour, mixing it as you do so with about a dessertspoonful of salt; then work together 1 oz. of German, or any other good yeast, and one or two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar, till it all liquefies or "creams;" now melt 1 oz. of butter in a clean pan, and as it dissolves, pour to it half a pint of milk, and allow the latter to become just tepid (a good baker once told me that the proper temperature for a baking liquid was obtained by adding two parts of cold liquid to one part boiling), next stir in this a whole egg, and pour this all to the yeast, with which it should be well beaten up. Heap the flour up on the pastry board, and make a hollow in the centre with your knuckles; pour the milk, yeast, etc., into this hollow, working down some of the flour from the sides till you have a kind of little pond in the middle. Now let it rise in a warm place for ten minutes or so till the surface is all covered with bubbles, then mix in the rest of the flour, and knead it all vigorously to a soft paste, and again put it in a warm place to rise, covered with a thick cloth, until the surface is all cracked, which it will be in about two hours. Now take it out and roll it out about three-quarters of an inch thick; it can then be made up in twists, or the horseshoe roll so often served in Europe with the morning coffee. For the first, cut the paste into three long strips, about 6 inches long, and roll these with your floured palm till you have three rolls of equal length. Now press the ends of three strips together, bringing them to a neat point, and proceed to braid them in three just as you would a ribbon, or wool, being careful to shape them as you do so, that the end may be pointed like the beginning; make as many of these as you need, lay them on a well-buttered baking sheet, brush them over lightly with beaten yolk of egg, and bake in a moderate oven till they are a pale golden-brown. For the horseshoe rolls you cut the Vienna dough after rolling it out, into squares, and again cut these across diagonally, so that you have now twice as many triangles as you had squares. Bring the base of the triangle (*i.e.*, the original diagonal), in front of you, and with well-floured hands roll it over lightly till it is all twisted up, the point forming a little triangular flap on the outside; then bend the points lightly towards each other to give the horseshoe shape, again let them rise on a buttered tin for fifteen or twenty minutes, and bake. Brush the twists over lightly with a little milk, or egg and milk, to make them shiny and moist, as soon as they are taken from the oven. The great secret about these rolls is to roll them as lightly as possible, so as not to destroy the round appearance, and so make

Creme Simon. Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREME SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. I. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MOUSE SURCHARGE ELECTROLYSIS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTRY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

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them heavy. Shape the remains of the dough into little oval rolls, the size and shape of an egg, cut them crosswise across the top, let them also rise for twelve or fifteen minutes, then bake, brush over with milk, and use. Another very nice form of this bread is to take the dough and divide it into three long rolls, shaping these with your well floured hands to a kind of torpedo shape, pointed at both ends, give one cut down the length, brush over with beaten egg, and bake in a pretty hot oven. These can also be made into decidedly nice rusks, if, when baked, they are quickly sliced and baked again to a delicate pale golden color; but in that case the full amount of sugar should have been allowed at the beginning. They may be also flavored to taste with vanilla or lemon sugar, or in Germany powdered cinnamon is much used.

Spanish Bread, again, is a well-known German dainty, and is made thus: Make a nice light dough with fine sifted flour, three or four eggs, a spoonful of brandy, and as much water as may be necessary to make a firm, elastic dough. Now roll it out as evenly as possible into an oblong shape, and put all over it little pieces of butter (previously well freed from buttermilk, and kept on ice to harden it); now roll this paste up as for puff paste, let it rest a little, then repeat the butter and rolling three or four more times; then make up the paste into long, cigar-shaped rolls, and bake.

Salt-Raised Bread—Many people claim great superiority for this bread, as far as digestibility is concerned, over ordinary bread stuffs. It is made thus: Sift into a pint of

scalding-hot water as much flour as will make a thick batter; add to this half a teaspoonful of salt, and beat it vigorously together till quite smooth and full of air-bubbles. Cover this closely and let it stand in a warm place, the dish containing it being set in another full of warm water, and let it stand all night. Next morning scald a pint of milk, and when this is lukewarm add to it a teaspoonful of salt and enough flour to make a batter that will drop, but not run, from the spoon. Into this pour the mixture made overnight, which should be very light, and have a distinctly unpleasant smell; beat these two mixtures thoroughly together for three or four minutes, then cover the pan with a thick cloth, and again stand it in a pan of warm water, and leave it for two hours in a warm place, when it should be very light indeed. Now add enough flour to make a nice dough, knead it conscientiously till it is quite smooth and elastic, when you divide it up into loaves; place these in the buttered tins, cover with a cloth, and when they have again risen bake for an hour in a moderate oven. The chief point to remember about this bread is that it must be kept much warmer than yeast bread.

THE SINGER'S WORK.—The singer's work is a picture painted on air.—Charles Santley.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of McCall's Magazine sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.



A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and his merry blue eyes, "Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Bags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not quite clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee, She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

"A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorry if you're bad; And I'll tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, what'er you do.

"I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes, "I'll mind my mother every day; A fellow's a baby that won't obey."

The Message of the Fairies.

WILLIE looked sober, Nan seemed tired, while Ted, ought I to say it? was just a bit out of sorts. But then, Ted was the baby, and mamma had gone away, leaving him for the first time in his life.

Soon Aunt Edith came into the room from the post-office, and immediately took in the situation.

"Children, listen!" she exclaimed. "I believe there are fairies about."

"Fairies!" cried all the children in surprise.

"Why, yes—didn't you ever receive any tiny message from them? Well, I think it's time you did!"

Then she told them to be quiet, so as not to frighten the fairies away, and she'd be back in a few minutes with some cards—and perhaps she could coax the fairies to write them some love messages from mamma.

Aunt Edith then hurried to her chamber for some dainty white cards and took them into the sitting room, where Willie, Nan and Ted were waiting in mysterious silence.

"Now, if Nan will get me a match I will light the lamp, and then we'll see what the good fairies can be induced to tell us," said Aunt Edith, smiling.

"I—I don't see any fairies!" at length exclaimed Ted, looking all about the lamp and then into Aunt Edith's lap.

"S-s-h-h-r!" cautioned Nan.

"There you see there isn't a word to be seen on either side of the cards," said Aunt Edith, placing the cards so the children could see them. Then saying, "Fairies, fairies from afar, have you tidings from mamma?" she selected one of the cards and held it over the lamp.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Willie. "I see some writing now, just's plain as can be!"

"So can I," laughed Nan.

And what news; presents for everybody were being sent, and best of all, mamma on the road home.

"Oh, what darling fairies," cried Nan. "How do you suppose they write so—how do they?"

But Aunt Edith looked mysterious, and she didn't explain until mamma got home

how she wrote mamma's messages on the the cards herself with a new pen and pure, sweet milk, and that the heat from the lamp turned the writing to a dark brown, when the cards were held over the chimney.

Since then the fairies have written a great deal for the entertainment of the children's little guests, and they regard it as quite as mysterious as did Willie, Nan and Ted. But when it is explained to them they ask, "And we can do it, too, can't we?"

Certainly, and so can you.

HOW THEY NAMED THE BABY.

THEY talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora, Of Mabel and Marcia and Mildred and May; Debated the question of Helen, Honora, Clarissa, Camilla, and Phyllis and Fay.

They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella; Considered Cecelia, Jeanette and Pauline; Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella, And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodora, another Lenora; Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine, For Madeline, Adeline, Lilly and Laura; And then, after all, they decided on Jane.

—Judge.

SENSATIONAL literature is extremely bad for the young, and in this age of cheap periodicals, parents cannot be warned too strongly against allowing their children to peruse highly exciting stories, the unsavory details of the police courts, or the horrors by fire and flood, with which our newspapers teem. It is, of course, difficult to keep any child who can read from perusing the literature of various kinds which is lying about in most houses, and yet if the child's mind is to attain a healthy development, this should be done. The morbid love of sensation, which is one of the features of the present age, is fostered by most of the cheap literature of the day, which panders to the worst tastes of the people, and is only rendered possible by the spread of education amongst a class whose tastes are not as yet on a level with their acquirements.

IF, when a child begins to walk, it uses chiefly its toes, and has a limping gait, more especially if it complains of pain in one knee, and tenderness be caused by handling the limb, it should be subjected to a thorough examination, as the above are symptoms of hip-joint disease.

SLEEPING with the head thrown back and the mouth open, indicates enlarged tonsils; a tendency to sleep with the head and shoulders elevated by the pillow accompanies disease of the heart and lungs, and "sleeping cool," that is, resting only after the bed clothes have been kicked off, is an early symptom of rickets.

A CHILD should not be bathed when he is chilled, nor yet when he is much over-heated, and especially not after a full meal. To make a rule of bathing twice a day is a mistake, as it weakens the child. Bathe the little one with soap and warm water at night all the year round, but in very warm weather sponge it over quickly in the morning with tepid water.

The Flower Wedding.

1, What was the bridegroom's name? 2, The bride's name? 3, At what hour was the wedding? 4, What high dignity married them? 5, Who assisted him? 6, Who was one dark-eyed bridesmaid? 7, One precise bridesmaid? 8, One from between the mountains? 9, What sealed the marriage contract? 10, Who gave the bride away? 11, What did she wear on her head? 12, What did she wear on her feet? 13, What gloves? 14, What style of collar did she wear? 15, How did he know she would marry him? 16, Where did the groom salute her? 17, What was the color of her eyes? 18, The color of her cheeks? 19, The color of her lips? 20, What put the blush on her cheeks? 21, What were the ages of her guests? 22, What denomination were they? 23, What fop was at the wedding? 24, What bashful guests? 25, What witness signed the certificate? 26, What was her restless little brother's name? 27, Her robust maid's name? 28, What dishevelled bird sang there? 29, What waved over the house? 30, What bird's song was peculiar? 31, Who was her favorite author? 32, What did the groom think his bride was? 33, What gifts had she from country friends? 34, What refreshments had they? 35, What flower did the groom remove from his buttonhole after the wedding? 36, The groom being rich, the bride said what? 37, How did she govern her husband? 38, What were her parting words to her friends? 39, What did her husband smoke? 40, What heavenly bodies lighted their journey? 41, What musical instrument was played? 42, How enduring was their love? A. E. P.

ANSWERS.

The following are the answers to the queries in the game of "The Flower Wedding":

1. Sweet William; 2. Marguerite; 3. Four-o'clock; 4. Cardinal; 5. Jack-in-the-pulpit and elder berry; 6. Black-eyed Susan; 7. Primrose; 8. Lily-of-the-valley; 9. Solomon's seal; 10. Poppy; 11. Bridal wreath; 12. Ladies' slippers; 13. Foxgloves; 14. Stock; 15. Aster; 16. Tulips; 17. Violet; 18. Pink; 19. Rose; 20. Cupid's paint-brush; 21. Youth and old age; 22. Quaker ladies (bluets); 23. Dandelion; 24. Wall-flowers; 25. Jonquil; 26. Johnny-jump-up; 27. Bouncing Betty; 28. Ragged Robin; 29. Flag; 30. Larkspur; 31. Pansy or hawthorne; 32. Daisy; 33. Hen and chickens and butter and eggs; 34. Candytuft, marshmallows and buttercups; 35. Bachelor's button; 36. Marigold; 37. Goldenrod; 38. Forget-me-not; 39. Indian pipe; 40. Star of Bethlehem, locust and moon flower; 41. Trumpet; 42. Everlasting.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are sold by one or more reliable merchant in nearly every City and Town in the United States. Ask for them, or they can be had by mail from THE McCALL CO., in either New York or Chicago.

NOT ON THE MAP.

How far is it to Paradise?

In faith, I cannot say;
Last eve I saw a lad and lass
Stroll slowly out that way.

How far is it to Paradise?

No chart the goal reveals;
It lies not far, for folks I know
Have gone there on their wheels.

—Chicago Record.



OMICALITIES.

"Is Cupid quite the rosy god
That poets try to make him
out?
I've known him two-score
years and odd
And, frankly, I begin to
doubt.
He has his prizes, I have
heard;
I know he has his blanks
as well:
In fact, I think, upon my word,
Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle!

TOO MUCH RISK.

"DUSTY, what stopped you from asking
for food?"
"Because I have a faint idea that the man
in there is strong."
"What gave you that idea?"
"Because I heard his wife tell him, she
thought it about time he picked up the yard."

KNEW THE MAN.

SAY, wimmin's curious critters—hey?
Why, drat my mug if I ain't knowed
A gal no bigger nor a hen
Who kept a whole townful of men
Scart most to death for fear she'd growed
To like some feller best, and they
Jest watched each other constant—it
Kept growin' worse until they fit.

A regler tryin' out, that wuz,
And one slim cuss, and weak, he got
Jest clean et up, and tuck down sick;
And, do you know, that little chick—
The gal—she nussed 'im, and, great Scott!
When he got well, spliced 'im! "Bekuz
He needed love and care," she said.
Why, that Jay wuz a muttonhead!

Well, after marryin' her he tuck
A brace and sorter plugged along,
And bought a house and lot, and she
Seemed jest as happy as could be
And filled his home with light and song.
Now wasn't that surprisin' luck?
That jay ain't worth her time of day:
I know, bekuz—I'm that there jay.

Chicago Record.

GUESSED IT THE FIRST TIME.

SHE—Why do they call a battleship "she,"
do you suppose?

He—I suppose because there are so many
arms about her.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

WHY, INDEED!

SHE—Are you going to the ball?

He—Yes; I shall put on a mask and go
as "A Fright."

She—But why with a mask?

IT is pretty hard for some people to spend
a dollar that won't result in a dollar-and-a-
half's worth of outside show.—*Truth.*

THERE is a good story told of a Hertford-
shire farmer. A few nights ago he went
home late and drank a pint of yeast in mis-
take for buttermilk. He rose three hours
earlier than usual the next morning.

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY

IN exquisiteness, a little marvel just created
and of which our mundanes will be passionately
fond: the Flower Sachet. Is it not a pretty idea?
roses, violets, pinks, presented in their natural
shape, exhaling the sweetest natural and lasting
scent, forming the most delicate decoration for
stone and crystal-ware, filling wardrobes and apart-
ments with their sweet breath, scenting everything
around them with their permeating perfume, and
so advantageously replacing the former sachets
whose scent becomes insipid and wears out. The
Flower Sachet is a marvel, it is signed: "Oriza."

Photographs of Celebrities.

MANY actresses and beauties make very
fair incomes out of the sale of their
photographs. Few of the public have any
idea of the sums paid by photographers for
"sole selling rights." Dickens is credited
with being the first notability to exact a fee
for the privilege of taking his portrait. A
photographer kept bothering him for sittings,
and Dickens asked and obtained fifty guineas
as an honorarium. On learning this, Fanny
Kemble refused to sit for less than sixty
pounds, and then Ada Cavendish demanded
and received three hundred pounds. Mary
Anderson, toward the close of her career,
used to receive one hundred guineas a sitting,
and Mrs. Cornwallis West, at the height of
her popularity, had nearly half as much again.
Recently a firm of Parisian photographers
arranged with Sarah Bernhardt for a series of
fifty sittings at fifty guineas apiece; and for
the privilege of taking the latest snap-shot of
Mrs. Langtry a firm of West End photogra-
phers had to pay five hundred pounds.

How to Remove Dandruff.

THERE is nothing which will ruin the
hair so quickly as dandruff, making it
it look untidy, and causing it to come out.
The first step necessary to remove dandruff
and get the scalp in good condition, is to
wash it thoroughly. Use soft water, heated
until it is a little warmer than new milk, and
dissolve a little powdered borax in it. Wash
until the head is clean, using enough soap to
make a good suds, then rinse with clear water,
and wipe with a towel. When it is dry, rub
a little pomade or vaseline into the roots to
supply the oil that was removed by washing.
It is not necessary to oil the hair at any other
time.

After the hair is clean, keep it so by pro-
tecting it with a dusting cap when sweeping,
taking up ashes, and other work of that kind.
Brush it every night to remove the dust of
the day, dividing it into two parts and letting
half of it fall over each shoulder. It should
be allowed to float loosely an hour or two
every day if possible, so that the air may cir-
culate freely through it. Dissolve one ounce
each of gum camphor and borax in a quart
of water, and apply it to the roots of the hair
once or twice a week, with a soft sponge.
Rinse with clear water.

Borax is excellent for the hair, cleansing
and softening it wonderfully. A thorough
washing should be given it at least once a
month. E. J. C.

The recent death of Mme. Worth has re-
vived some interesting stories of her celebra-
ted husband. Worth used to congratulate
himself that his wife was free from jealousy,
for his business would certainly have suffered
had she not regarded his purely commercial
relations with the ladies of the *grand* and of
the *demi monde* in other than a sensible
spirit. Worth did not seek in his wife the
love of dress on which his success was
founded. "When I see two *grandes dames*
talking in a bright and animated way while
waiting for me," said he once, "I know they
are talking about their homes and families;
when they are talking seriously, almost rever-
ently, I know they are talking dress. That
is the difference between them and Mme.
Worth. When she is talking about our home
she is serious; when she wants a new dress
she becomes very animated."—*Dry Goods*
Economist.



It has the largest sale of any Safety Pin in the
world because of its

ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

Fastens on either side, is almost automatic.
Super nickel-plated, doesn't turn brassy.
Made in 9 sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Finished in nickel, black enamel, gold and silver.



A perfect guard prevents
clothing catching in coil.

Send six cents in stamps for 12
Clinton Safety Pins (assorted sizes)
and a card of our new Sovran Dress
Pins. They will demonstrate the
inferiority of their imitations.

OAKVILLE CO.,
Waterbury, Conn.



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
327 Broadway, New York.

Write the **Lady Doctors** State your trouble and
be cured at home.
Our remedy gives relief in 24 hours. Address
WOMAN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Detroit, Mich.

50 SILK, LACE and RIBBON Remnants for
10c. B. D. SILK CO., BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

A HEALTHY APPETITE.—A human being
consumes on an average no less than 2,465
lbs. of food-stuff each year, which is sixteen
times his own weight per annum, assuming
an average body weight of 150 lbs. This
seems an enormous quantity, but it is prob-
ably below the average consumption of food
in this country.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been
known for 27 years as "The Reliable Pat-
terns." They always fit. We never receive
any complaints. They are economical—no
alterations necessary. They are for sale in
many of the leading stores throughout the
United States. Orders by mail receive
prompt attention. Patterns always sent the
same day order is received.

Crochet-Tatting and How to Make It.

BY aid of our illustrations this useful work can be easily learned. It will serve as an exceedingly effective foundation for many handsome designs in crochet tatting. Commence by making one stitch on the hook as for ordinary chain; then run cotton over the first finger of left hand, letting it come from front to back; insert the hook between the finger and cotton, and drawing the latter into a loop, take the stitch off on to the hook; then slip the cotton again over first finger from back to front, then repeat as shown in Fig. 1. The tiny loops which are shown in the completed pattern in Fig. 5 are made by letting the cotton remain loose, with first part of the stitch, viz., that from front to back of the finger, as illustrated in Fig. 2, then making two stitches, and repeating if loops are desired at the same intervals as in Fig. 5, or without stitches between if the same as in Fig. 3. Twenty-six stitches in all should be on the hook before drawing the cotton through (see Fig. 4) to make the ring, as shown in Fig. 5. Make ten chain, then repeat until the whole is the required length.

If worked smoothly and evenly, this makes a charming trimming for underclothing, and it will stand any amount of wear. If coarse cotton is used, doilies, bureau covers, afternoon tea cloths, etc., may be made additionally attractive by being trimmed with this charming crocheted tatting, which will suggest to the clever worker such an infinite variety of trimmings, insertions, and ornamentations for treasured table linen and bedroom sets. A. M. T.

About Famous Women.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy has presented her daughter-in-law with a beautiful fan, the sticks of which are pale tortoise-shell encrusted with diamonds, and surrounded by a royal crown in larger brilliants. The fan is suspended from a small chain, formed of true lovers' knots in pearls and diamonds.

THE famous singing teacher, Madame Marchesi, has dealt a hard blow to the bicycle. Not only has she publicly declared that she regards the attitude assumed in cycling as injurious to the chest and lungs, but also the rapid progression through the air as detrimental to the vocal chords. The first coincides with the verdict of a great London physician, who tells young people that cycling and skating are highly dangerous, owing to the rush of cold air that meets the lungs. Madame Marchesi carries her theory out to its logical sequence; she forbids all her pupils



FIG. 4.—SHOWING COTTON DRAWN THROUGH TO FORM THE RING.

to cycle. Of course, we shall now see how far her dictum carries weight against the example of such shining lights as Madame Melba, Madame Nordica, and M. Jean de Reszke, who are devotees of the wheel.

MADAME NORDICA's favorite pet is a French poodle. While visiting Chicago, year before last, she had the misfortune to

lose her dog and when the lamentable news was proclaimed to the world the whole city was in an uproar. Eventually the missing canine was restored to its owner, and peace reigned once more in the City of the Lakes.

MISS BOUCICAULT, niece of the late Dion Boucicault, has chosen the profession of a vocalist. She has an excellent soprano voice.

THE late Empress of Austria was not only a daring horsewoman, but was also absolutely



FIG. 1.—SHOWING SECOND PART OF STITCH.

fearless when brought into contact with the roughest and most reckless of her husband's subjects. Very often she went out quite early in the morning with only one attendant, and sometimes even alone, into the worst quarters of Vienna or Buda-Pesth, on errands of charity; and she made herself so beloved by the people that she went into courts and alleys which the police were afraid to enter.



FIG. 2.—SHOWING HOW TO MAKE LOOP.

QUEEN VICTORIA is very simple in her tastes. She greatly relishes a dish of good baked apples. She also is extremely fond of walnuts. These are invariably placed before Her Majesty with the shells removed, and every bit of brown skin taken off. This is a difficult business, but it is accomplished in the still-room at Osborne by first placing the shelled nuts in a little hot water, and then the skin is readily separated.

Unattractive Homes.

WHAT makes a husband neglect his home? Perhaps an uncomfortable home is one of the chief causes. When everything is at sixes and sevens when it ought to

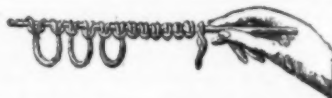


FIG. 3.—SHOWING LOOPS FINISHED.

be neat and in order, when the dinner is a failure and the household disorganized, when the children are ill-cared for and always crying and miserable—a man is very apt, indeed, to try and escape from such a wretched scene.

One often sees a man coming home tired and depressed from his day's work, hoping to find a little comfort and cheering at home to make up for all that has gone wrong during the day. When he is greeted instead with a dirty house and a cold hearth, or when a sudden fit of tidiness had prompted his wife to begin to scrub out rooms late in the afternoon, it is not to be wondered at if he puts on his hat again and takes the shortest cut to the saloon.

Just so in another walk of life. A man comes home from business, where he has had worries and frets all day. His wife meets him in an untidy morning dress, her hair tumbled, her face forbidding and a querulous word on her lips. The children are screaming, the lights are not lit, there is only cold mutton for dinner, and the potatoes are singed. What wonder if he goes out as soon as he can conveniently make an excuse to do so, and stays out as long as he possibly can?

Old Gowns for Portieres.

SILK DRESSES AND BALL GOWNS MADE OVER AND USED AS HANGINGS.

A FAD among women nowadays is to have a special bag into which her ball gowns are put as soon as discarded, and a season is sufficient time in which to accumulate an envied assortment. At the end of that time it is usually found that among the variety are cloth of gold brocade, silver brocade, figured brocades and brocades embroidered in gold and silver, to say nothing of plain satins, silks, poplins, etc.

The gowns are taken apart and cut into strips, say a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard wide, and a portiere is made by taking a strip from one gown, a strip from another gown, and so on through the line, until a curtain is made of about eight strips in width, all harmoniously blending or in contrasting colors, as in Bagdad portieres. The stitch joining them together is a feather stitch or herring-bone done by hand. Bright colored embroidery silks are used to correspond in color with the material they are used upon.

The "bayadere stripe" is a popular pattern, the stripes being so arranged as to go diagonally across the curtain. Then, too, the delicate colors—pinks, whites, sky blue, green, and all the darker hues are all useful and make up into very handsome portieres. Old gowns need therefore no longer be laid away in lavender.—*Dry Goods' Economist*.

MINNIE: "What frauds these beggars are. I met a blind man who said, 'please give me a penny, beautiful lady!'" Mamie: "Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind."

If a man who was sued for breach of promise were to set up a defence of temporary insanity he could certainly, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, prove his case by reference to old love-letters.

DON'T WORRY.

Don't worry, though above your head
The threatening storm clouds meet.
The rainbow as of yore shall spread
Its sign of promise sweet.
The flowers fled when winter gray
Proclaimed again his cruel sway,
Yet early blossoms smile and say,
"Don't worry."

Don't worry, though the noontide find
Your footsteps faltering.
The morn's glad hopes left far behind—
The day its joy shall bring.
When sunset's radiant curtains fall,
Sleep's angel, ready at the call
Of night, shall whisper low to all,
"Don't worry."

Don't worry, though with little good
Your eager quest seem fraught.
He that has striven as he could
Has striven as he ought.
Ask not how destiny was planned,
The little that we understand,
Is eloquent with the command,
"Don't worry."

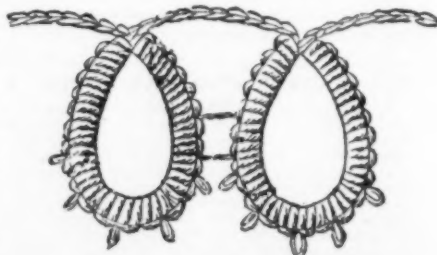


FIG. 5.—TATTING COMPLETED.

ENAMELINE
THE MODERN
STOVE POLISH
PASTE, CAKE
OR LIQUID.



Twice as much used
as of any other Stove
Polish on earth.

J. L. PRÉSCOTT & CO., NEW YORK.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Frying in Deep Fat.



TO melt and clarify six pounds of fat, cut it into pieces about an inch long, remove any skin or red bits; place in a large old iron saucepan on the fire and cover with cold

water. Let it boil for an hour, then uncover to let the water evaporate, when the fat will become perfectly still and cease from bubbling. By using water in melting down fat it becomes whiter, and more good is extracted. Take off the saucepan, let the fat cool a little before straining it into a pan, otherwise it will melt any soldered strainer, and probably crack an earthenware vessel; it is then ready for use. The scraps of crisp, dried fat that remain in the strainer may be used for plain cakes and short crust with excellent results.

After the fat has been used a few times it is well—when it cools, but before it cakes—to pour on it some cold water; this will clarify it, and the impurities will sink to the bottom, and may be easily scraped off. Cooks need not fear to fry fish, rissoles, cheese dainties, and sweets in the same fat; if it be heated to the proper temperature not the slightest taste will remain.

A few rules for frying in deep fat may be useful. Water, we all know, boils at 212° Fahr., but food can be cooked at a much higher temperature, and, as a consequence, more quickly, in fat which reaches 300° and 400° Fahr.

It is essential that the fat be very hot before anything is immersed in it, otherwise the food cooked will not brown properly, and will be flabby—a defect which cannot be remedied by raising the temperature afterwards. To test if it is of the proper heat throw in a small crust of bread, if it browns in a few seconds the fat is hot enough; if it burns the fat is too hot for frying. A few drops of water thrown in will make the fat

bubble violently if it be over 300° and reaches 350° to 400° Fahr., which is the proper temperature. A gas stove is particularly suitable for cooking in deep fat, as the heat can be regulated to a nicety.

A cook will soon be able to judge for herself by its appearance when the fat is hot enough. It will be perfectly still, not being like water in this respect, as the latter bubbles when at boiling point, whereas fat bubbles when comparatively cool, or till the moisture has evaporated. When a thin blue vapor rises it is fit for use; this is a certain test, but the saucepan must be seen against the light to discern it, and many kitchens are too dark to allow of this, in which case the other tests may be used. Whether the quantity of fat used be large, as in French frying—the method now being described, or small, as in so-called dry frying, it should attain a heat of between 300° and 400° Fahr. before it should be used for cooking.

There should be enough fat to cover whatever is being fried.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there's none;
If there is one, try to find it.
If there is none, never mind it.

Inexpensive Supper Dishes.

AT supper, many dishes can be served which come in merely as extras at a dinner, as the former meal is not expected to be so substantial as the latter. Dressed vegetables make good dishes for supper, and cabbages and sausages are extremely savory if nicely cooked. A white cabbage is best for the purpose, and it should be washed, trimmed, and boiled till tender, and then chopped rather finely. Mince a very small onion, and fry it in three ounces of butter, add the cabbage, with seasoning of salt and pepper, and let the two cook in the butter for some minutes, but do not let them brown. Some good gravy or brown sauce should be at hand to moisten the cabbage if it seems dry. Arrange the vegetable on a dish in a pyramid, and serve fried or boiled sausages round; they look nicer if cut into slices. Some gravy can be poured round, if liked.

Celery is not to be despised; it is a most wholesome vegetable, and can be cooked in so many different ways. Boiled with white sauce, stewed with brown gravy, fried in batter, like the cauliflower, or baked in the oven, all these methods of cooking suit celery well.

If fish is procurable, the cheaper kinds do well for supper, and can be served hot or cold. The remains of a fresh cooked haddock or the white meat from a smoked one, if pounded well, flavored with lemon-juice and cayenne, and moistened with cream or thick white sauce, does to fill the little cases made from crumb of bread fried in fat. If the white of an egg is beaten up to a froth, and pieces are placed on the top of the cases, it adds to the appearance, especially if it is allowed to color slightly in a moderate oven.

If fresh fish cannot be had, or an extra dish is required in a hurry, try curried sardines. Drain the oil from the fish, and add to it a dessertspoonful of flour which has been mixed to a paste with cold water. When quite smooth, put in a dessertspoonful of curry powder, and let the whole simmer for five minutes. Put the sardines into the sauce, and let them get very hot, then serve them on slices of toast. Boiled rice may be used as a garnish, if desired.

Tongue salad is a cold meat dish not often seen, and China Chilo makes a nice hot one, though all sorts of made or warmed-up dishes are useful at a late meal. To make China Chilo, mince some uncooked meat, say one

pound, and put it into a stewpan with two ounces of oiled butter, a gill of water, pepper and salt to taste, an onion, a lettuce, if procurable, some green peas, either fresh or bottled, the onion and lettuce being shredded. Leave the pan on the fire till the liquid nearly boils, then cover with the lid, and allow it to simmer for two hours. Serve with boiled rice as a border. This is usually made of mutton.

Tongue salad is a good way of using up the remnants of a tongue, especially if a slice or two can be cut without breaking. Put these whole slices on one side, and finely mince the remaining pieces. To the mince add salt, pepper, and make the usual dressing with oil and vinegar, tarragon for preference. Put the vegetables (which may be of any kind, though lettuce is the best) into a bowl, pour over the minced tongue and dressing, and ornament the top with the whole slices and some hard-boiled eggs.

Cold fish, such as cod or haddock, is very good with mayonnaise sauce, especially if a few capers are added. LUCETTE.

"A WOMAN'S advice is no great thing,
but the man is a fool that does not take it."
—Spanish Proverb.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

MRS. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had a terrible bearing down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings and irregularity.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience, and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of *McCall's Magazine*, 142-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.—1. Shake hands with both your host and hostess. 2. It is not necessary to speak of the pleasures of the evening before bidding your hostess good-bye, but a few graceful words to that effect would not be out of place, if the chance occurs to say them. 3. Answers to wedding cards are always sent to the mother, or the person in whose name the cards are issued, and not to the bride. In case of a church wedding, where one receives no invitation to the house reception, no reply whatever is necessary. 4. Announcement cards require no acknowledgement.

SUBSCRIBER, Buffalo, N.Y.—Read the article "How to Prevent the Hair from Turning Gray" on page 235 of this number.

INQUIRER C.—1. The "English Grammar and Analysis" and "Composition and Rhetoric" by John Hart would be very good books for your purpose. 2. Read article on page 235 of this number. 3. "Manners and Social Usages" by Mrs. Sherwood, or "The Well Bred Girl in Society" by Mrs. Burton Harrison are two of the best books on etiquette that I know of.

I. I. B., Winchendon, Mass.—1. If the rain has caused the dye of the dress to run, the spots cannot be removed. 2. Dress skirts are stiffened with haircloth or linen canvas. 3. To make a safe dye for the hair from the husks of walnuts proceed as follows: Break the husks into an earthen jar, and add enough water to barely cover them. Cover the jar, and let it stand in a rather hot oven, but do not allow it to boil. Repeat the stewing for three days, then strain off the liquid, and add a little alcohol. If a deep brown shade is required, use a third of the alcohol; if a reddish tint is needed, equal parts of the liquid and alcohol. 4. I never saw a crocheted jacket similar to the one you mention so cannot give directions for its manufacture.

STELLA FELLHEIMER.—In both the December and January issues of *McCall's Magazine* you will find several articles giving suggestions for Christmas presents.

IDA C.—1. Any bookseller can get you the volume you mention provided it is not out of print. 2. You can get the bay rum and quinine lotion at any large druggist's. 3. Read the article on hair dressing published in this number.

MRS. W. D. H., Tennessee—The bustle most worn at present is furnished with hip pads, which, unless the figure is inclined to stoutness, improves the appearance of the new sheath fitting skirts. It should be worn over the corset.

BONNIE.—1. If you had read carefully the fashion articles that appeared every month in this magazine, you would not need to ask this

question. A girl of 18 who is out in society needs as many gowns as any other woman of her position. She must have a tailor-made gown for street wear, a handsome afternoon dress, two or three silk waists, and one or two evening dresses. No rules can be given as the number depends entirely on her finances and the society she frequents. 2. She should start the conversation.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."—Probably the reason why your silk lined skirt does not rustle is because it is lined with soft taffeta which never rustles. This is the most fashionable sort of silk for lining, the former rattling sort of silk is not now considered in good taste.

MRS. A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Serge or chevot are very popular and serviceable materials for making little boys' suits.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER," Washoe, Nev.—1. Stamps for reply are never sent except in business letters addressed to strangers. 2. The gentleman offers the lady his arm, but this is seldom done nowadays, unless the lady is elderly or it is very late in the evening. 3. 5 feet 4 inches is about medium height. The proper weight for this would be about 128 lbs. The rule is 2 lbs. to the running inch.

E. L. G., Ottawa, Wis. The picture you mention was reproduced directly from a photograph of the original painting. I do not think colored lithographs have ever been made of it.

SUBSCRIBER, College Spring, Iowa.—Read article on page 235 of this number.

ELISE V. G., N. Y. C.—If your cloth is heavy you will need no interlining between the silk lining and the outside of the coat. An interlining is never used except to give extra warmth as it rather spoils the appearance of the garment.

H. E. N., Phillipsburg, N. Y.—The preparation of bay rum and quinine, so often mentioned in these columns, and which you can get put up at any first class druggist's more cheaply than you could prepare it at home, is the best thing I know of for promoting the growth of the hair.

MRS. R. H. R., Butte, Montana.—Read article on page 235 of this number.

M. G., Trayton, Ohio.—In the article on page 235 of this issue will be found the recipe that you require.

E. A. S., Gioga, Pa.—You can get the bay rum and quinine lotion put up by any first class druggist. Moisten your face with strong black coffee in which a very little

powdered sugar has been dissolved and press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

A. S., Marion, Ohio.—Read article on page 235 of this issue.

F. D., Ewing, Va.—We know nothing about the concern you mention, but should advise you to be very careful in your dealings with them.

MRS. L. F. W., Amesbury, Mass.—Our designs are all drawn for us by our own artists, so I do not think it will be possible for you to get a braiding pattern similar to the one used on the costume you mention.

LILLIAN.—Wash the hair every two weeks with hot water and a little ammonia, about half a spoonful to a basin of water. Then have the following lotion made up: Borax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rosemary, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bay rum, 2 oz., water 3 oz. This you should rub on the scalp, parting the hair before doing so twice a week. I think you will then not be so troubled with greasy hair.

Opinions of Some of Our Readers.

MANY of our readers have been kind enough to express their opinions of the magazine, the *McCall* patterns and the handsome premiums we give to club raisers.

REED CITY, July 13, 1898.

THE McCALL Co., New York.

Received ice pitcher yesterday, and I like it very much, will go and get some more orders, and many thanks for it is nicer than I thought it would be.

(MRS.) J. A. WAUGH.

OAKLAND, NEB., May 14, 1898.

THE McCALL Co., New York.

I am so very pleased with my tea set and I feel fully repaid for getting up the club, and I am ever so much obliged to you for it. I will try to do some more work for you if I can.

(MRS.) S. A. JOHNSON.

WEAVERS FORD, N. C., July 22, 1898.

THE McCALL Co., New York.

I received my premium all right the 19 inst. I think it is beautiful. Please accept my thanks for it. Will try to get you some more subscribers soon.

(MRS.) ANNIE PARSONS.

MORLEY, MICH., May 26, 1898.

THE McCALL Co., New York.

I received your letter. I will say I received my premium, the cake basket, all right. I thank you for the same it was nicer than I expected. I like the magazine very much.

(MRS.) A. E. McENNEL.



A CHINA TEA SET.—One of our Premiums.



Apt Questions.

A SIMPLE question put in the British Parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then Under-Secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the Opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the Government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis, "Consider. Not pounds, nor guineas, but lacs of rupees!"

A quiet voice on the Opposition benches asked, "Exactly, but how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red and then, with British candor, said, "I really don't know." The House laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in the American Congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, etc., arrived from the Imam of Muscat for President Adams. A Western member, with some heat, moved that the gift should be sent back, with a letter from Congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no King, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive presents.

Another member rose. "Such a letter, Mr. Speaker," he said, "can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?"

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the House was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in the country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in Parliament against France, drew a dagger and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX., when the cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many lire does your sympathy weigh?"

The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.

THE BOOK THAT HELPS ME MOST.

It was not Shakespeare's matchless mind
That gave me what I chiefly prize;
Nor yet in Bacon did I find
What best rewards my studious eyes.

Johnson and Swift, and Sterne and Pope,
In turn exhort, instruct and please;
Yet, when with crucial risks I cope,
Assistance comes from none of these.

For, though among the learned host,
Book after book I taste and test,
Of those that truly help me most,
My father's checkbook is the best.

A. N. L., in Truth.

Ventilation of Bedrooms.

THE proper arrangement of draughts for the ventilation of sleeping rooms has perplexed all. One thing, however, is certain. It has been proved by actual experiment that a layer of air lies against the wall which is subject to very little movement, even when there is a strong circulation in the middle of the room. It is, therefore, important that a bed should not be placed close to the wall. If kept there during the daytime, it should be moved at least several inches out into the room at night.

Alcoves and curtains should be avoided. In an alcove enclosed on three sides a lake of air forms, which may be compared to the stagnant pools often observed along the margins of the rivers. A few yards away a rushing tide may be moving swiftly along, but these placid pools are unruffled by the current.

While placing the bed, especially the head of it, where it will be shielded from the strongest draught, there should still be enough motion in the air in that vicinity to ensure fresh supplies constantly throughout the night. The prevailing lack of appetite for breakfast, as well as many cases of anæmia and worse diseases, are due to the breathing over and over again of the same air in restricted bedrooms, where beds are too often placed in alcoves or shielded by curtains, which are far too seldom shaken out in the fresh air.

Sawdust as a Disinfectant.

IT HAS been claimed by a famous Italian doctor that burning sawdust is one of the finest disinfectants known to science. He himself has made a number of experiments, and has come to the conclusion that no microbes can exist more than a few hours if brought within the reach of the smoke from burning sawdust. To thoroughly disinfect any room, place about four pounds of sawdust on the hearthstone, and light it with a match. Occasionally smoke from sawdust has a blackening effect upon the surroundings; to prevent this slightly moisten it with water, then start it burning by means of lighting one or two dry pieces of wood, and sprinkling the sawdust over them until the whole is well started.

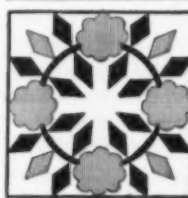
A Nation of Cooks.

THERE is scarcely an individual in China who is not competent to cook himself a respectable meal. The peasant sits down to dinner cooked by the hand of his wife or daughter-in-law. In large establishments the cooks are invariably men. Half a dozen coolies will squat round a bucket of steaming rice and from four to six small savory dishes of stewed cabbage, onions, scraps of fat pork, cheap fish, &c. They fill their bowls at discretion from the bucket. They help themselves discreetly with their chop-sticks from the various relishes provided. On ordinary occasions even a wealthy Chinaman will sit down to some such simple fare, served, indeed, on a table instead of on the ground, but in almost equally simple style. It is only when a banquet is substituted for the usual meal that eating is treated seriously as a fine art in a manner worthy its importance to the human race. Then the guests will assemble between two and four in the afternoon and will remain steadily at the table until any hour from ten to midnight.

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FREE TEA SET.

Ladies, send us your name and address plainly written, and we will express you 75 pieces of our sweet and exquisite ARABIAN PERFUME WONDER to sell among friends, at 10 cents each; when sold, remit us the money (less express charges) and we will send you a beautiful decorated china tea set of 50 pieces for your trouble, full size for family use. Name express office and address, Arabian Perfume Co., Bridgewater, Conn.



FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. **HALL & CO., "C. R.,"** Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

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A nice book of sixty-four pages. We give it to our patrons. Send three stamps. There is something with it that we want you to read. **NASON, P.O.** Box 2033 N.Y.

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To close out our stock we send by mail 70 pieces, full sheet music size, all parts complete, at 20c. 1 or 4 lots 50c. Money back if not suited. **HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN.** and 100 Songs with Music, 5 cents. **M. C. Hathaway,** 339 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.



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The blind can use them. Millard's Gold Eyes. Sample paper, 10c.; 3 for 25c.; 13 for 75c. **NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG. CO.,** 24 Portland Street, Dept. 27 Boston, Mass.

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700 Sample Styles of Silk Fringe Cards, Hidden Name Cards, Loro Cards, Scrap Pictures, Games, Puzzles, Album Vases, The Star Puzzle, 15 Puzzles, and Agents Sample Album of our latest Cards. Send a 2c. stamp for postage. **HANNER CARD CO.,** CADIZ, OHIO.

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Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g free. **Edwin Moore & Co.** Toledo, O.

SILVERWARE.

THESE articles are not for sale. We give them away to those who are willing to help us introduce our magazine to ladies who want and ought to have it. No middleman gets any profit in this transaction. The goods are made for us and we give them away. We can afford to give to our representatives only what will please them and keep them our friends. The articles are all of standard size, beautifully finished. We offer few articles but these we use in such quantities that we can save you money and time in furnishing your tables with useful and beautiful silverware. The silverware is just as described with this exception: It is much better than we can tell you in our limited space.

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs. Every piece of this silverware is genuine triple plate.

No. 23.

Four Silver Articles For a Club of Two Subscribers.

For \$1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the four following beautiful gifts:

- 1 pair silver salt or pepper shakers, handsomely engraved and
- 2 silver napkin rings, handsomely engraved, 1 1/4 inches wide.

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.

No. 24.

Seven Handsome Silver Articles For a Club of Three.

For \$1.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on these articles).

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.

No. 25.

Read the Following Offer Carefully, It Will Interest You.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage 30 cents on cake basket):

- 1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or

all of the articles in the following combination:

- 2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
- 2 silver cups (as above);
- 2 napkin rings (as above).

Your own subscription always counts for one in any of our clubs.



REDUCED SIZED PICTURE OF TEA POT IN OFFERS NO. 26 AND NO. 27.

No. 26.

Silver Plated Tea Pot. Very Handsome.

For \$2.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following, (express charges to be paid by club raiser):

- 1 handsome silver teapot (may also be used for coffee), full size handsomely engraved.

No. 27.

So Far Our Very Best Premium.

For \$6.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

- 1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple plate),
- 1 silver sugar bowl, engraved (full size),
- 1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
- 1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

No. 28.

Silver Plated Butter Dish Handsomely Engraved.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a handsome butter dish with cover as a premium. (15 cents extra must be sent to pay for postage, packing, etc.) This butter dish matches our handsome tea set exactly.

No. 29.

Combination Sugar Bowl and Spoon Rack.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive a combination sugar-bowl and spoon rack as a premium. The spoons can be hung in a neat and attractive way all around the bowl. The sender of the club must pay express charges. Like all our silverware it is really a wonderful article for so small a club.

No. 32.

Silver Plated Syrup Cup with Saucer Attached.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE one year to four addresses and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the

club will receive as a premium a handsome syrup cup with saucer attached. This syrup cup is medium size, handsomely finished and like all of our silverware we cannot describe it properly. The articles we offer are so handsome at the price that really our club-raisers must see them to appreciate them. 15 cents extra must be sent for postage, etc. If you have ever had a sticky tablecloth in your house you will appreciate this premium.

No magazine except McCALL'S MAGAZINE has ever made such offers as these. The time to work for what you want is now. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of standard value, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

PLEASE NOTICE that money for postage and packing need not be sent when several articles are sent together by express at club-raiser's expense.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 W. 14th St., New York.

CHATELAINÉ WATCH.

Jeweled Works, Gold Trimmings.

No. 151 is a handsome Chatelaine Watch. The works are beautifully finished and set with jewels so that the pinions rest in an indestructible setting. The works are covered with a glass crystal securely set in a gold plated rim. This crystal allows an inspection of the beautiful works of the watch without possibility of damage. The case of the watch is solid steel, oxidized in such a way that it presents a lustrous black appearance. The rim around the beautifully enameled dial, the ring and the stem winding attachment, are gold plated. We recommend this watch to all who wish a watch for a small club of subscribers. We will send it as a premium for a club of 12 subscribers at 50 cents each.



Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free as a premium. Address

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.



GOLD RINGS.

Set With Beautiful Stones.

We offer to our readers for a short time an opportunity to get for their jewel cases one of the most beautiful rings we have ever seen. This ring is so handsome that the cut shown herewith does only slight justice to the brilliancy and beauty of the stones, while words are unequal to the task of conveying any adequate idea of the serene beauty of the golden setting.

Years ago, gold pieces and nuggets were hammered into the shape of rings by clumsy goldsmiths. That such rings were solid gold of high quality goes without saying.

The secrets of nature were so closely hidden then that imitation stones did not surpass the genuine in lustre and gleaming brilliancy. The jeweler's art has changed greatly since those days, and now the art of reinforcing or "filling" gold with a composition metal almost as beautiful has come to the point of perfection. Rings no handsomer than those we illustrate, and offer for a club of two subscribers have often been sold for \$5, \$10, \$15, yes, even for \$50. Now don't think from this these rings are worth \$50, each, or that you can deceive a diamond dealer if he gets a chance to examine the stones with his glass. You are not obliged to give him the chance to do so. Those with whom you associate will know that you are wearing the handsomest ring in town and you won't need to tell them so either. This beautiful filled gold ring comes with two brilliant white stones and one green stone; two white and one red; or red, white and blue, the colors of the flag of our country. Orders for any other combination of colors will not be filled. We strongly advise the patriotic selection.

How to Get One.

Raise a club of two yearly subscriptions to McCALL'S MAGAZINE, new subscribers or renewals, and send us one dollar to pay for them. Each subscriber may select one paper pattern free, as a premium, while the fortunate sender of the club will get the ring, postpaid free of charge, as the reward of her industry and foresight. Take a piece of stiff paper that fits the proper finger and that goes over the knuckles. Then send size according to ring measure given herewith.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,
138 to 146 West 14th St.,
New York City.



OPERA GLASSES.



How many readers of McCALL'S MAGAZINE have good Opera Glasses? We venture to say that there are very few, and that is the reason we have selected an extremely handsome pair of Opera Glasses for the benefit of those who would like to get them by merely doing a little pleasant work. These glasses are full size and very handsome. They are covered with black leather, beautifully trimmed with gold. They do not cost quite so much as a pair of pearl and gold opera glasses, nor are they so gaudy in appearance. They make distant objects seem near at hand. They are of value to everybody. Glasses of this kind are much superior to a telescope because they are double and both eyes can be used at the same time. With their aid distant objects seem near by. Every lady who goes on a trip or to a picnic or anywhere out of doors will have a delightful means of amusing and instructing herself and her friends if she is fortunate enough to earn this valuable premium. The glasses are enclosed in a durable and beautiful leather case which preserves them from injury.

We do not care to sell them but will give a pair free of charge for a club of 6 subscriptions to McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each, new subscribers or renewals. Your own subscription (if sent) counts in a club and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free, as a premium, while the fortunate sender of the club will get the valuable Opera Glasses free, as a reward for her pleasant work. The picture shown herewith gives only a general idea of this handsome premium. Address

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

CHATELAIN WATCH.

Jeweled Works, Silver Case.

No. 158, is a Chatelaine Watch of high merit. The works are beautifully jeweled with precious stones which means that the watch will keep accurate time. The case which is neatly engraved, is made of solid silver. With proper care this watch will be a woman's best and most faithful friend. We have made arrangements to use a large number and will send one free for a club of 12 subscribers at 50 cents each, and 15 cents extra for postage and packing.

Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free as a premium. Address

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.



"7-20-7"

"7-20-7"

CHINA TEA SET.

Handsome, Durable, Valuable.

AN ENTIRE SET FREE for a SMALL CLUB.

The latest addition to our premium list is one of the most important ever made. We are sorry we could not make this offer before, but trade conditions kept us from doing as we wished. A leading importer has made a great concession and our subscribers get the benefit. What this offer means will be understood when we state that never have we offered a greater inducement to women of taste and refinement to work a few hours than we now make in offer No. "7-20-7." We hereby agree that until further notice we will give a handsome English stone-china tea set to any reader of McCALL'S MAGAZINE who sends us a club of 15 subscribers, (new or renewals) at 50 cents each. Each lady in the club will be entitled to one pattern free, as a premium. The fortunate club raiser will receive the tea set free, except that she will pay the freight charges, which will be light. This is not a cheap tea set with decorations that will quickly wear off. It is handsomely decorated under the glaze which means that the dishes will look as good as new until they are broken. Those who have used "cheap" chinaware will understand what we mean by the above statement. Don't hesitate. We have a large supply, but if you delay unduly you may be late because we discontinue a premium the minute it ceases to bring a large number of clubs. If your China closet is in need of dishes here are some that will just suit you.

The set contains 56 pieces, being a regular size tea set. Address

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

A Small Club Will Earn a Valuable Set.

Breakfast and Game Carvers.

No. Y 45, is a set of Breakfast Carvers, consisting of a knife and fork of beautiful pattern. They are meant for carving steaks, chops, small birds, squirrels and other breakfast and supper specialties. The blades are double shear Sheffield steel, hand-made, and they have genuine stag handles. They are very useful and beautiful. They are well worth trying for if you care for them. The makers are cutlers by special appointment to the queen of England. Sent free for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each.

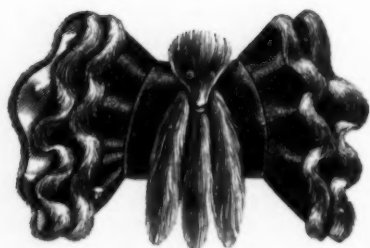
Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free, as a premium.

Carving Set.

No. Y 46, is a regular Carving Set, consisting of a full size (8 inch) knife and a fork and steel to match. This set is much more necessary in a house than the breakfast set mentioned above. The blade is double shear Sheffield steel, hand-made. They have genuine stag handles. They are very valuable and practically indestructible. Sheffield steel is celebrated all over the world and we guarantee all articles in these offers to be genuine. We will send this valuable set as a premium for a club of only 8 subscribers at 50 cents each.

Every subscriber is entitled to one pattern free, as a premium. Address

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.



5324.—Ladies' Muff, requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide. Fur required, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards; fur tails, 3; fur head, 1. Cut in one size, for ladies. Our Price, 10 cents.



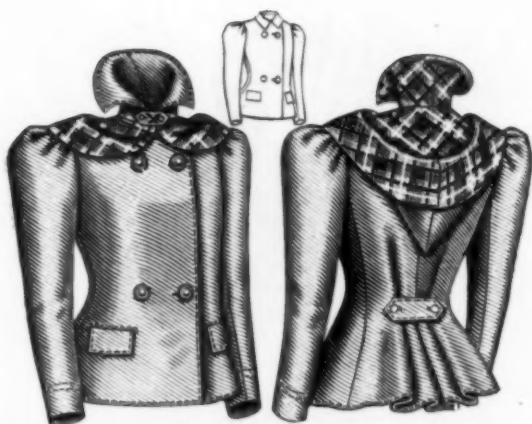
5333.—Girls' Costume, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5337.—Ladies' Empire Gown (with Fitted Body Lining), requires for medium size, 7 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



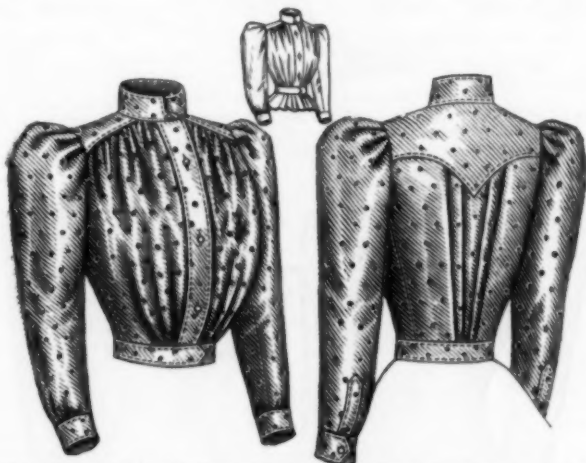
4957.—Ladies Cape a la russe, requires for medium size, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard astrachan 52 inches wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ yard plush 52 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5346.—Misses' Coat, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers 15 cents.

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Only 50 cts. a year, including a Free Pattern.



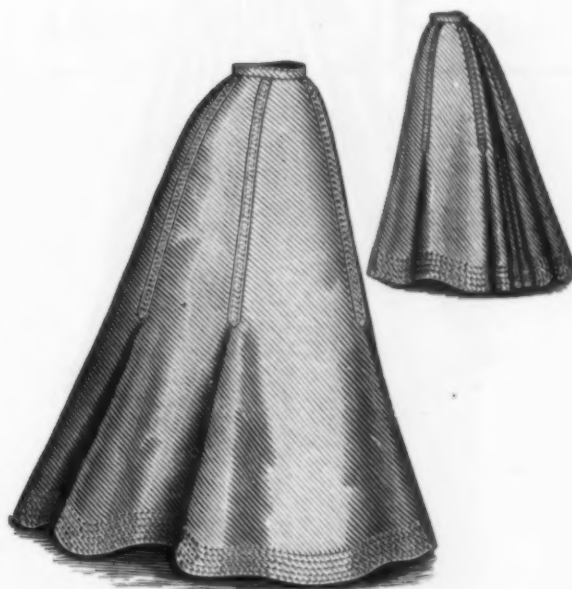
5335.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Fitted Body Lining), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5347.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5319.—Ladies' Waist (with Dart-Fitted or Gathered Sleeve), requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5277.—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt (Fitting closely over Hips and Flaring at Bottom), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5267.—Misses' Military Cape (with Military or Storm Collar), requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 54 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

All McCall Bazar Patterns 10c. & 15c., None Higher.



5323.—Misses' Dress, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5341.—Child's Cloak, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5243.—Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE,
50 cents a year. Single Copies, 5 cts.

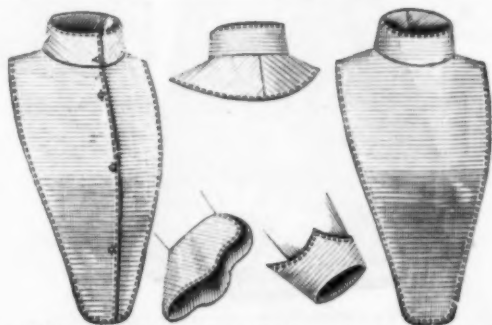


5237.—Misses' Dressing Sacque, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5314.—Lady Doll's Set (consisting of Costume and Jacket), requires for 20 inch size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes for dolls, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches long. Price, 10 cents.

All McCall Bazar Patterns 10c. & 15c., None Higher



5349.—Ladies' Chemisette and Dress Cuffs, require for medium size, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard material 22 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.



5292.—Misses' Basque, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 23 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

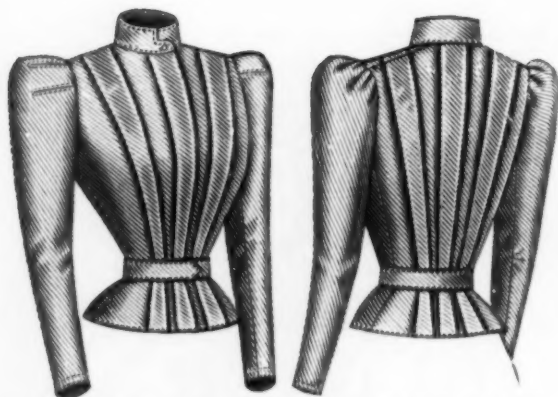


5299.—Girls' Dress (perforated for Low Neck and Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, only 15 cents.

Allow for All Seams.



5344.—Boy's Bath Robe or Dressing Gown, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cts.; to our readers, 15 cts.



5296.—Ladies' Norfolk Basque (with Pleats laid on), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5330.—Ladies' Waist (High or Low Neck, Long or Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**All McCall Bazar Patterns
10 and 15 cts.—None Higher.**



5279.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5328.—Misses' Two-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 22 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

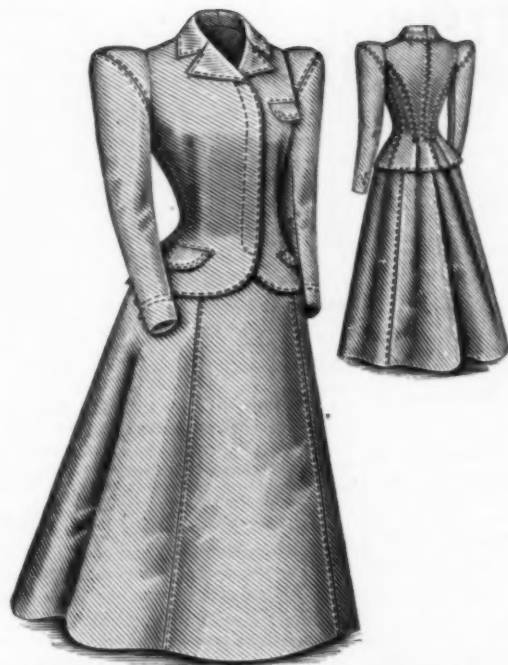
ALL McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS

10 and 15 CENTS.

NONE HIGHER.



5345.—Men's Smoking or House Jacket, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches breast measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

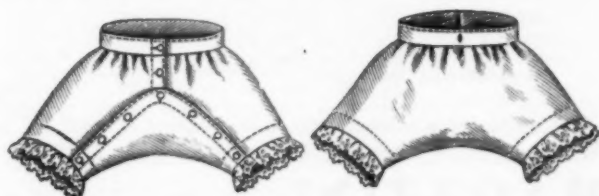


5287.—Ladies' Costume (consisting of a Five-Gored Skirt and Jacket with Dart-Fitted Sleeve), requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5338.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.



5308.—Child's Diaper Drawers, require for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Price, 10 cents.



5269.—Ladies' Skirt (Fitting Closely Around Hips and with Fancy Circular Flounce), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

MCCALL **10¢**
BAZAR **AND**
PATTERNS **15¢**



5336.—Men's Bath Robe or Dressing Gown, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches breast measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

A GREAT point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where insets are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing

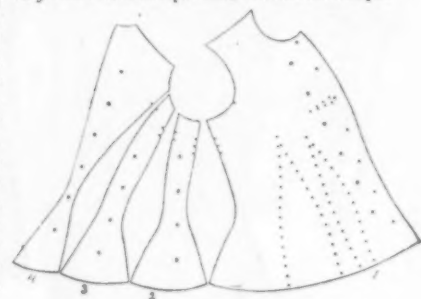
for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and

uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold


MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes  in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the inset.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

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The Russian Royal Jewels.

A WHOLE guide book devoted simply to one of the homes of of the Czar could give no sort of idea of the barbaric splendor of his belongings. Its riches are beyond belief. Even the presents given by the Emir of Bokhara to the Czar are splendid enough to dazzle one like a realization of the "Arabian Nights." But to see the most valuable of all, which are kept in the Emperor's private vaults, is to be reduced to a state of bewilderment bordering on idiocy. It is astonishing enough, to one who has bought even one Russian belt set with turquoise enamel, to think of all the trappings of a horse—bit, bridle, saddle girth, saddle cloth and all—made of cloth of gold and set in solid turquoise enamel; with the sword hilt, scabbard, belts, and pistol handle and holster made of the same. Well, these are there by the roomful. Then you come to the private jewels, and you see all the same accoutrements made of precious stones—one of solid diamonds, another of diamonds, emeralds, topazes and rubies.

"TRIFLES light as air" possess far-reaching results, and women are apt to slight trifles while yearning for dramatic situations. Never should a woman neglect any personal charm of dress or movement, and above all of pleasant demeanor. Anything abrupt, inelegant, disorderly, irritable, can these qualities attract? And failing attraction, influence vanishes.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to Mc-
CALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

McCall's Magazine for February.

CONTENTS.

<i>For Evening Wear</i>	223
<i>St. Valentine's Day</i>	224
<i>Arranging the Hair in the Very Latest Style</i>	225
<i>The Latest New York Fashions</i>	226
<i>Misses' Costumes</i>	227
<i>Amusing Superstitions About Clothes</i>	228
<i>Fashion Hints from Paris</i>	229
<i>Social Failings</i>	230
<i>What Men Say About Us</i>	231
<i>A Few Simple Rules and Exercises for Promoting Health and Strength</i>	231
<i>How Our Millionaires Live</i>	232
(Illustrated by Reproductions from Photographs.)	
<i>Toilet Whispers</i>	235
<i>Children's Fashions</i>	236
<i>Allow Others to be Mistaken</i>	236
<i>Styles for Little People</i>	238
<i>Suggestions for Dressmakers</i>	239
<i>Concerning Style</i>	240
<i>Making the Best of It</i>	241
<i>Molly's Valentine (Story.)</i>	242
<i>Three St. Valentine's Days</i>	243
<i>An Unwritten Language</i>	244
<i>Fancy Work Department</i>	245
<i>Queen Victoria as a Housekeeper</i>	246
<i>Various Kinds of Rolls and Fancy Breads</i>	247
<i>Children's Page</i>	248
<i>The Flower Wedding</i>	248
<i>Comicalities</i>	249
<i>Crochet-Tatting and How to Make It</i>	250
<i>Frying in Deep Fat</i>	251
<i>Inexpensive Supper Dishes</i>	251
<i>Answers to Correspondents</i>	252
<i>Apt Questions</i>	253
<i>Premium Pages</i>	254-255
<i>Fashion Pages</i>	256-261

How to Take Measures for Patterns.



Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm-hole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes. Small size—corresponds with 31 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

Garments for Misses, Girls and Children, should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.



Pears'

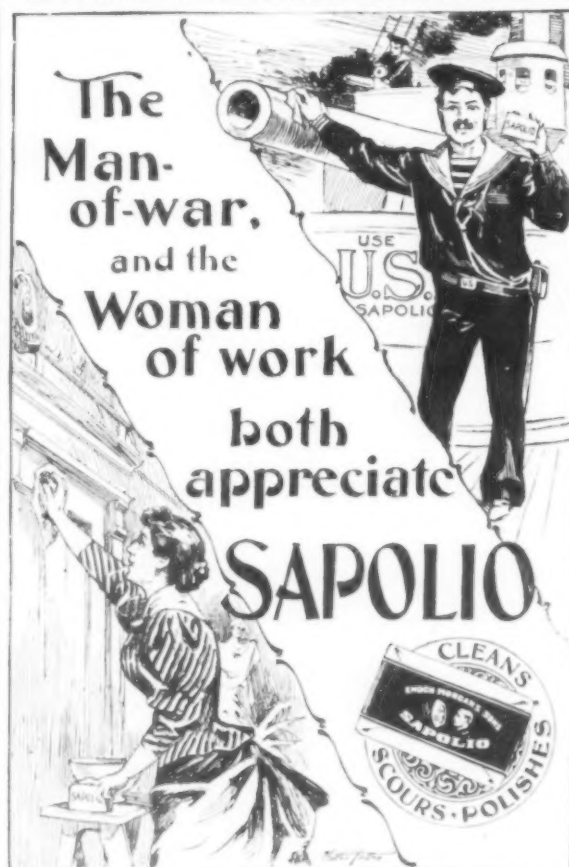
It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.



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and the
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